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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE MINISTERIAL DILEMMA.

IN a leading article of the *Daily News* of Monday, the public are informed that her Majesty had expressed herself much dissatisfied with the draft of the paragraph in the forthcoming Royal Speech, relating to the Papal aggression. The Queen, we are told, considered it extremely lukewarm, and likely to serve as a screen for legislative shuffling. We shall assume the authenticity of this statement—we see in it nothing but what is perfectly natural, and, therefore, highly probable—and we shall hazard a few observations which the fact, if it be one, suggests.

Her Majesty's dissatisfaction, we say, is natural, and, viewed in connexion with her constitutional position, is praiseworthy. She has been educated in the belief that in her person, as the rightful occupant of the throne of these realms, is vested the headship of the Church of England as by law established. At her coronation, an oath was administered to her, and was solemnly sworn by her, to maintain unimpaired the rights, powers, privileges, and possessions of the bishops and clergy of that Church. She has probably been often reminded by both her ecclesiastical and her lay counsellors of her high dignity and responsibility in this connexion, and never, perhaps, during her lifetime, has a doubt ever reached her mind, as to the propriety of that Supremacy which she wields. The recent act of the Pope, therefore, cannot but powerfully have affected her. In addition to her Protestant feelings, a conscientious regard to her office and her oath may be supposed to prompt a very decisive repudiation of the Papal claim. To have words put into her mouth in reference to it which may mean anything or nothing as political parties may find it convenient to interpret them, must needs appear to her Majesty unworthy of her place and functions. If it be true, as we suppose it is, that the Queen has so expressed herself, we can only say that her decision does her honour—for it shows that she treats as a solemn reality, what her statesmen are very apt to regard as one of those conventional shams which State expediency alone can justify. As Head of the National Church, bound down by stringent oaths, her Majesty is right in requiring that the few words given her to utter on the Papal aggression, should be intelligible, emphatic, and decisive.

It cannot be concealed, however, that compliance with the will of her Majesty would, in these times, place any statesman in all but inextricable difficulty—to Whig statesmen, and Lord John Russell in particular, it would be almost tantamount to political annihilation. In the first place, the number of Roman Catholic subjects owing allegiance to Queen Victoria, is too great to admit of their being wounded in their tenderest susceptibilities, without entailing upon the Government an increase of perplexity. In the next place, the Whigs, and especially Lord John Russell, have laboriously and consistently pursued a policy against which a speech so framed as to satisfy the Queen must be nothing less than a virtual protest. And, in the last place, the legislature has openly and repeatedly

recognised principles which public opinion will not allow it to renounce, but a consistent development of which will be discovered to be totally irreconcilable with a serious enforcement of Royal ecclesiastical claims. Her Majesty, therefore, may be regarded as insisting upon a course which will put Lord John, and future statesmen, in this awkward predicament—they must either disclaim principles which have now become, as we may say, "part and parcel" of the constitution, or they must give to those principles a larger space in law than will consist with the further maintenance of the conventional privileges which now limit them. In other words, religious liberty must be curtailed, or the institution which now impedes its further development must be shattered by its growth.

The real fact of the matter is, that every step in advance of pure ecclesiastical despotism taken by the Legislature, has been taken on grounds theoretically fatal to the existence of a Church Establishment. We have sometimes had occasion to point out how the principles enounced by Lord John Russell and others, when advocating some practical extension of religious liberty, outran their conclusions, and how, when they have used a great truth to light them to some proximate decision, they instantly blew it out lest it should show the way farther than they thought expedient. They must have known well enough, and felt awkwardly enough, that the institution upon the upholding of which "in all its integrity" they were resolved, could never be made reconcilable with the thorough appreciation of the principles they were instilling into the popular mind—that our Church Establishment is a compromise of those principles which nothing but political expediency could sanction. They must, one would think, have foreseen the gradual but sure approach of the time, when the course of civil and religious liberty would come across that of a national church, and when it must needs be determined which should give way. But whether they looked thus far ahead of them or not, the day of collision is close at hand. The Legislature must either retreat some paces, or advance. It cannot retreat, even temporarily, without becoming entangled in a perfect maze of practical difficulties, nor undo one act of liberality without being compelled to make good its decision by undoing others—nor can it advance without pushing aside claims to which it has been long accustomed to pay a nominal deference, but which must soon be admitted to be real, or condemned as preposterous.

There cannot be a doubt that the Pope's letter, creating a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, is a virtual defiance of the theoretic rights of the Church of England, and of the Queen, as the sworn guardian of those rights. This, we suppose, is admitted on all hands. The rights, then, must either be treated by the Legislature as *real*, and the Royal guardianship of them as a solemn duty, or they must be dealt with as merely conventionalisms maintained for State and pecuniary purposes, and the protection of them as an expediency. The Queen evidently inclines to the former—the Ministry to the latter. The Queen's will may, probably, prevail—at all events, she is more in the right than her advisers. But if the rights of the bishops and clergy of the Church of England are to be enforced as constituting a reality, then, assuredly, public opinion will very speedily examine the grounds on which they rest, and the reasons obliging their recognition—and it will as certainly appear, that if their rights be valid, religious liberty has no foundation in truth or reason. If, on the contrary, when daringly and openly assaulted, those rights are not effectually maintained, public opinion will see in them only a pretence made for worldly and sordid purposes. Either way, we think, the cause of Anti-state-churchism will be a great gainer. The sentiments of the age are far in advance of any consistent theory of a Church Establishment. Let the public be called upon to endorse ecclesiastical assumptions, and we have little fear for the ultimate issue. Or, let the public be told that they are *only* assumptions, and short work will be made of them hereafter. This is the dilemma of the Government—the Queen has faith

in her position as Head of a real National Church—they have none. The Queen would act decisively—they wish to compass an evasion. The Queen foresees no difficulty, apprehends no serious conflict—they do, and they would gladly avert the crisis. We hope her Majesty may remain firm, and that the reign of compromise may be terminated.

To our minds the probability becomes stronger every day, that out of this Papal letter, important changes in our Imperial policy must arise. It marks a turning-point in the destiny of the nation. Conflicting principles are at issue, the ascendancy of the one or the other of which will either hasten on, or virtually determine, the final struggle to which we are looking forward. The sham will be forced into contact with the reality, and we have no mistrust as to which of the two will go to pieces.

THE STATE-CHURCH SHYLOCK.

THE Brighton Church-rate case, a brief report of the trial of which in the Arches Court was given in our last number, is, perhaps, as perfect an illustration, on a small scale, of the spirit naturally engendered by a State-church in the bosom of its officials, as modern times can furnish. Let us look at its characteristic features!

Here is an incumbent authorized by law to regard a populous parish, just as the Pope assumes to regard this kingdom, as spiritually his, without the remotest reference to the will of all or any of his parishioners. He claims to have the sole right to guide them, and to govern them, in all that pertains to their relationship to God and the gospel—and all that is done in this way by other authority than his own, or that derived from him, he haughtily ignores. His cure is a little diocese—his mode of dealing with it, truly episcopal. The law allots to him, if so one may speak, "a pound of flesh" nearest the heart, of his parishioners, and this authorized expositor of Christ's message of love and mercy has publicly declared, in many ways, like another Shylock, "I'll have my bond."

Several circumstances connected with this case might be imagined by bystanders well calculated to make this parish priest forego his claim. He has himself tested the sufficiency of the voluntary principle, and chiefly, we believe, if not entirely, by means of it, has raised several new churches, all of which are well supported without resort to compulsion. The law allows him to employ force *only* for the repair of what may be called the mother parish church, and some dependent chapel of ease. There cannot be a reasonable doubt, even in his mind, that what the willing mind of Church-of-England worshippers has done, and continues to do, for the repair of the other edifices, and the carrying on of divine service therein, it would also do for the parish church. But in reference to this he is able to ask, and he does ask, "Is it so set down in the bond?" It might be supposed that a man whose spiritual success must of necessity very mainly depend upon a cordial understanding between him and his parishioners, would defer, at least, to an unequivocal demonstration of their will. But the people of Brighton have declared, again and again, by decisive majorities, against compulsory taxation for Church purposes. This, however, does not set aside "the bond." This clergyman has read his bond by the light of an unexpected and strained interpretation put upon it by the judicial bench, and, aware as he must be, that that interpretation is not yet final, and that it may be reversed, he resolves to act upon it at all hazards—and by means of churchwardens and a minority, to put in force all the machinery of law to get his "pound of flesh," or, in other words, coerce his unwilling parishioners into payment of a Church-rate. Hence the trial we reported last week.

Now it is obvious enough, that this reverend incumbent, and all who support him in these proceedings, are governed by precisely the same maxims, and are made of precisely the same stuff, as constituted, three centuries ago, the sternest and most sanguinary persecutors. Did the spirit

of the age permit, we are justified in concluding that they would crop the ears, slit the noses, mutilate the limbs, burn the bodies, of their conscientious opponents. Doubtless, they would characterise this description of themselves as a slanderous calumny—but is it so? First, be it observed, that whatever of wrong, of injustice, of cruelty, is inflicted upon any by this suit, is inflicted by these men of *their own choice*—and secondly, that to the utmost limit which the law allows, aye! even to the inclusion of limits about which the law is doubtful, they are *doing their worst*. They had an alternative—they have selected, and are acting upon, the most annoying, the most insulting, the most oppressive, and the most manifestly unreasonable method in their power—and this method they are enforcing regardless of any consideration prompted whether by equity, by mercy, or by religion. Now, who will take upon them to tell us that these same gentlemen, who are unrighteous and cruel (not because they *must* be so, but because they *may*) to the fullest extent which the law will permit, utterly heedless of every better impulse which humanity, not to say Christianity, would prompt—who will say, we ask, that if these persons had the power to do worse things, they would not do them? Would sense of justice restrain them? Why, they have already elected to outrage it. Would tenderness of feeling hold back their hands from blood? Why, they have preferred to ignore all tenderness, and publicly choose rather to crush than win their victims. Would shame paralyze them? Why, even now they court it, and wrap it round them, rather than forego their “bond.” Would religion cause them to relent? Nay! religion has never ceased to rebuke their doings, but hitherto in vain. Well now, what more could be said of Bonner or of Gardiner—of Whitgift or of Laud, save this, that the spirit of the times gave them a wider scope for their execrable tyranny? The Brighton minority, with the reverend vicar at their head, have written themselves down as persecutors, up to the fullest measure of their means.

It may be said that the leaders of the majority are unwise in legally contesting a case on grounds so similar to those on which law has already pronounced in the famous Baintree suit. Legally considered, however, there are shades of difference between the two cases, which may, possibly, affect the ultimate issue. But it is not, in any expectation or even hope of this, that the public will sympathize with the resistance of the majority. It is as *resistance*, in whatever decision it may terminate—as resistance to priestly insolence—resistance to overbearing tyranny—resistance to a temper which deliberately chooses to pit the might of law against all the moral force of right, reason, and religion—it is as such that this ecclesiastical suit will elicit the general cry of “Bravo” for the majority. They are doing their country service in declining meekly and silently to suffer whatever injustice cassocked tyranny may see fit to inflict upon them. They represent an immense party, which our law-armed priests would fain outrage and fleece at will, and which will be fleeced most mercilessly, if it can only be done in each case without producing indignant outcries, and strenuous efforts at resistance. They do their part, moreover, at no trivial sacrifice to themselves, to ripen public disgust with the system which admits of such enormities—and they read a spirited and well-deserved lesson of rebuke to modern parochial inquisitors. On these grounds the generous-minded will feel indebted to them, and will hasten, we hope, both by praise and by more solid support, to show a fellow-feeling with them in their gallant defence of right against might.

Mark, now, in this affair, the terrible curse entailed on society by the State-church system. We need hardly allude to the lamentable dissensions caused by all such proceedings as the one above adverted to. They are bad enough, but they are not the worst. No! the vicar and his supporters are most to be pitied. In all other respects, perhaps, they are amiable and high-minded gentlemen, ready to listen to reason, anxious to conciliate good-will, able and disposed to exemplify the precepts of Christianity. And yet in support of the exclusive privilege of their Church they can be overbearing, unjust, and irreligious. The system utterly perverts them—and as, where slavery prevails slave-owners reap most largely, in their inevitable deterioration of character, the fruits of the curse, so, in a physical-force Church, they who suffer most by it, are the unhappy creatures who uphold it.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

NORTHAMPTON.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., a soirée in connexion with the British Anti-state-church Association was held at the New Hall, Northampton, which was well filled. The Rev. J. Burnet and John Kingsley, Esq., were present, as a deputation from London. The chair was occupied

by John Perry, jun., Esq. On the platform, and in the body of the hall were the Revs. J. T. Brown, James Pywell, Joseph Brown, T. T. Gough, T. Thorpe, T. Brooks, Nathaniel Hawkes, J. Campion, Francis Wheeler, J. Litchfield, T. Hewitt, J. Ashford, George Ashmead, J. P. Haddy, T. Marriott, H. Angus, J. Larwill, J. Whittemore, as also T. Underwood, J. Kightley, J. Latchmore, P. P. Perry, E. Latchmore, J. Rice, and George Moore, Esqrs. The resolutions and speeches were so many distinct expressions of sentiments accordant with the principles of the Association whose objects and claims were ably advocated. The speeches of Messrs. Kingsley and Burnet were admirably characteristic of the men, and adapted to the times. The former was analytical, logical, and racy; while the latter, with his clear common-sense, his Saxon style, his appeals to scripture principle, his analogical illustrations—must have carried conviction to every mind. The Revs. T. T. Gough, G. Ashmead, N. Hawkes, J. T. Brown, and J. P. Campbell, also addressed the meeting. The contributions to the objects of the Association were spoken of as likely to amount to between £50 and £60. The meeting was highly enthusiastic; and one of the best we have ever witnessed in this town.

DAVENTRY.—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., a public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held in the theatre, Daventry, which has perhaps never before had so many persons within its walls as were assembled on this occasion. The Rev. J. Burnet and Mr. Kingsley attended as a deputation from the Committee in London. T. O. Gery, Esq., a solicitor, offered some objections to the statements of Mr. Kingsley, and in asserting the inefficacy of the voluntary principle, instanced the failure of an attempt made in Daventry to obtain a fire-engine by subscription! He was humorously and effectively replied to by Mr. Kingsley, and also by Mr. Burnet in the course of his very powerful speech. A local committee is in course of being formed in this town.

WILLINGHAM.—The meeting at Willingham Baptist Chapel, on Monday week, to hear Mr. Josiah Smith explain the question of “Church and State—as it is, and as it ought to be,” was a very numerous one, every portion of the building being densely crowded, whilst great numbers went away unable to gain admittance. As an evidence of the attractiveness of the question, and that those who espouse Anti-state-church views are by no means limited to a party, the company was one of a mixed character—comprising farmers and all classes of politicians. Mr. Smith, who was loudly cheered on making his appearance upon the platform, was attended by the Rev. Raynor Blinkhorne, Mr. Asplen (farmer), Mr. Ingle (merchant), and other gentlemen. The Rev. R. Blinkhorne was called to the chair, and delivered a brief introductory address on the importance of the subject about to be descanted on by Mr. Smith; and proceeded to lay before the audience the principles on which the Willingham Reading Society was established, informing them that it was open for the reception of all parties, its members at that moment believing in different creeds and political opinions. The rev. gentleman concluded by asking for support to the Society of all those who wished for the moral and political elevation of his fellow-man. Mr. Smith, who we believe is a farmer, then delivered a lengthy, comprehensive, and forcible lecture.—*Abridged from a country paper.*

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

PROVINCIAL.

The last of the county meetings has had a later. The outraged Protestantism of Suffolk has found vent in tardy action. The High Sheriff, Sir Rokeswood Gage, is a Roman Catholic; and the county *Chronicle* believes “no stir would have been made in the matter at all but for the activity of a young surgeon, at Stowmarket, who concocted the requisition to the Lord Lieutenant, and adopted means for canvassing the whole county for signatures. It was originally intended to have confined the signatures to laymen, but as an inexplicable degree of apathy prevailed among this class of the community, the clergy—the ready source of all that is good—had to be pressed into the service. The result was, a list of 120 names was obtained, of whom forty belonged to the cloth, having a direct interest in the maintenance of a Church Establishment, and about twenty were lay impropiators, who, consequently, had some little indirect interest in the affair.” The Lord Lieutenant convened the meeting at Stowmarket. Arrangements had been made for a large gathering in the open air, but as not above a hundred people met the Assembly-rooms were occupied. Lord Rendlesham, M.P., moved an address of the ordinary character, which Sir Philip Broke seconded. Mr. R. Tacon, of Eye, moved as an amendment:—

That full religious liberty is the birthright of every Englishman, and that any legislative interference with the spiritual government of another's religion, or with any unendowed church which claims nothing from the State, is impolitic and unjust.

Mr. Welch, a Roman Catholic gentleman, defended the Papal appointments, ridiculed the agitation, and protested the loyalty of his fellow-religionists, amidst constant interruptions. Claiming equal privileges with other Dissenters, he happened to exclaim, “Toleration. I do not understand the word; it is not in my vocabulary.” This declaration, which was evidently misunderstood, was received with a regular storm of hisses and other expressions of disapprobation, above which the voice of the speaker was heard exclaiming, by way of explanation—“Equality! Equality! No superiority!”

Notwithstanding his disclaimers, the clerical speakers who followed, continued to make a disingenuous use of the sentiment. The Rev. T. Clowes descanted on the Romish canon law, and made its introduction the essence of the Pope's offence. Mr. Welch wanted to show that the Church of England is now governed by the canon law of the Church of Rome; but the meeting would hear no more, and the resolution was carried with but half-a-dozen dissentients. The next resolution was supported by the Rev. C. P. Eyre, who advocated the extension of education, and the purification of the Church from the odium of compulsory support, as the best means of repelling Popish aggressions. He was a clergyman; but if he had his own way, he would ask for national resources to support the Church. He wanted to see the adjustment of existing resources, so that the machinery of the Church should be made efficient to the great ends of the Church. By this he meant the enlargement of the episcopacy, the extension of Church buildings, and the increase of ministrations among the poor through parochial subdivisions. He did hope the laity of the Church of England would keep their eyes upon these points. Mr. Roy, of Ipswich, denounced the Tractarianism and intolerance of the Church of England. Its members were not half aware of the superstitions within her borders, nor of the spirit of persecution which prevailed against dissent in this country [hear, hear]. Many connected with him had been persecuted to the utmost, and Cardinal Wiseman could have done no more. He hoped the laity of this county would show to the country at large that they were determined to reform the Church. By this time the room had become densely full, and as the audience had to stand, they unconsciously pressed forward towards the platform, until at length the reporters were compelled to quit their seats. A cry was repeatedly raised for an adjournment into the open air, but after a prolonged tumult order was in some degree restored. Mr. M. Prentice, having obtained leave of the Chair, proposed, as an amendment to the last resolution:—

That no system of religion should be paid by the State, so that none could be predominant.

The one thing which Rome ever sought was money, money, money. It had always been so, and was so still; and, therefore, if they took away State support from the Church, he did not believe Rome would care for England at all. Mr. A. Johnson proposed a second amendment, to the effect that her Majesty be requested to direct the attention of the Primates and Bishops of the Church of England to the necessity of using fit and lawful means for purifying it from false doctrine. Rev. T. Clowes seconded this amendment. The first amendment, not having been seconded, was dropped, and a vote being taken upon the other amendment it was rejected by a large majority. The original resolution was then put and carried. Prior to the vote of thanks being put, Mr. Sims, of Ipswich, stepped forward, and stated that he could not reach the platform in time to second Mr. Prentice's amendment. He must ask the indulgence of the meeting while he expressed his concurrence in that amendment.—A meeting of the lay members of the Church has been held at Ipswich; at which Mr. White, who attended to represent the London Committee, is reported to have said:—“When persons talked, as they were very apt to do, without understanding what they meant, of a separation of Church and State, they seemed to think the two were different things, and that they might knock their heads together or separate them just as they pleased. It was a perfect fallacy to suppose the Church and State were two distinct things, for the State was imbued with the Church in every branch. As a proof of it he might mention that they never commenced business in the House of Commons without prayer!”—The Rev. Hugh Stowell lectured on Thursday evening to an immense audience, in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. We cut a few specimen sentences from the report of his harangue:—“Mr. Stowell then declared that England was now undermined, and there were Jesuits in every place—among Dissenting ministers, among church clergymen (as he knew to his sorrow), among the editors and reporters of the public press, among the governesses and tutors in private families. Let all beware of these Jesuits, or England would be ruined by a lie. The next step would be (he said it advisedly) to have their wafers deily paraded in the streets here, and the people required to bow down to it, or to have their hats knocked off, or to be hustled by policemen. The Romanists wanted that—they would have that—but if they did it, he was sure there were 10,000 Protestant operatives in Manchester and Salford that would take it and trample it in the dust. He was certain, too, that if Popery got power in England, she would set up the inquisition, and, if it were possible, burn every heretic here.” “There was a feeling of false confidence in the public mind, to which he would allude. It was said, ‘Great is the truth, and it will prevail.’ That was true; the truth would ultimately triumph in eternity, where all liars would have their place in the lake of fire and brimstone. But here, and now, truth had an antagonist, and error an ally, in the fallen human heart; truth was unpopular. Truth would take care of herself, but she would not take care of those who said, ‘Let her take care of herself.’” “If this glorious Protestant movement did not get up to the boiling point—if it ended in little and paltry results—if the ocean of this great community had been stirred, merely ‘to waft a feather, or to drown a fly,’ then England would be stultified before the world and before God. The promise of this attempt must be redeemed; they must burn every ship behind them, to cut off their own retreat from the hostile shore; they must nail their colours

to the mast, and go on meekly, charitably, but determinately. They must not be satisfied with fine words, and compliments paid by liberals to the fine spirit of English liberty. No, these must be the prelude to acts of parliament; they had certain measures to carry through the House of Commons, and must not desist till this was accomplished. There should be no other business in Parliament, no debate on Parliamentary reform, or on commercial questions, no supplies granted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, till this great question of Protestantism was determined. If this were not done, let simultaneous meetings be held everywhere, petitioning the Queen to dissolve Parliament. Let there be no fear of not being able to find a Ministry; God would be able, even of these stones, to raise up statesmen for the emergency. He appealed to Chartists and Radical reformers, who professed great zeal for liberty. Let them not allow Cardinal Wiseman to remain on our shores. The time was come when this country must either submit to Papist or Protestant ascendancy; and he declared (with a tremendous adjuration) then, Protestant ascendancy for ever! The lecturer was frequently interrupted by most enthusiastic peals of applause from an audience who were evidently worked up to a high pitch of excitement.

INTIMATION OF WHAT WILL BE DONE.

From having been honoured as the medium of the Premier's anti-Papal manifesto, the Bishop of Durham has acquired the reputation of a Cabinet confidant; and a passage in his recent reply to the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne is accepted as a semi-official intimation of what Ministers will propose to do. He describes the question at issue as more civil than religious, but specifies the peculiar tenets and rites of Romanism. He retorts upon the Catholic complaint of intolerance with the celebrated question, "Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?" and disclaims, for the nation, any wish for measures of more than self-defence. "But," he adds,—

But I trust adequate means may be devised for our own security, without disturbing the free exercise of religion by others, or infringing their rights of conscience. It surely cannot be necessary to the maintenance of these great ends, that a foreign potentate should be permitted to insult a great nation, trample upon the rights of the sovereign, as secured by law, and disturb the peace and good order of the Established Church.

In order to prevent such evils, it may be necessary to provide some restrictions upon the introduction and circulation of Papal bulls in this island; and to prohibit the assumption of episcopal titles conferred by Rome, and deriving the name from any place in this country. It may also be desirable to forbid the existence of monastic institutions, strictly so called; nor can the residence of any Jesuits appear otherwise than injurious among Scotch and English Protestants. That order is well known to have shown itself so dangerous that it was suppressed by Clement XIV. in 1773, with the approbation of all wise and good men. What species of amount of merit may have brought them again into favour at Rome, I profess myself unable to determine; but I am sure you will agree with me, that a body of men whose principles and conduct have been so justly reprobated in Catholic countries, cannot be looked upon as desirable neighbours among Protestants like ourselves.

To some such measures as I have thus pointed out it may, in all probability, be found necessary to resort; and they may not improperly be referred to in petitions presented to Parliament in the ensuing session. No one, indeed, but Ministers themselves, can know what steps are to be considered most effectual for the security of our Protestant faith and national independence; but it is our duty to pray the Almighty Ruler of the universe that the counsels of our Sovereign and her advisers may be directed from on high, so as to become instrumental to the progress of "pure and undefiled religion;" so that whatsoever it may be found necessary to do, may be done in the spirit of charity; and that the final result, if we may not hope for a complete agreement among all Christians, yet may be a nearer approach to such agreement, with a wider diffusion of peace and happiness among all the creatures of God.

THE CARDINAL AND THE QUAKER.—When Mr. Lucas, editor of the *Tablet*, formerly a Yorkshire Quaker, joined the Church of Rome, he addressed a pamphlet to some of his quondam co-religionists, entitled "Reasons for becoming a Catholic." A member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Lupton, wrote a reply to the production in question giving it the appellation of "Reasons for not becoming a Catholic." The latter book has remained in oblivion for some years, but the occurrence of the present agitation induced Mr. Lupton to forward a copy to his "Eminence the Cardinal," and Mr. Lupton received the following reply:—

Cardinal Wiseman begs respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lupton's pamphlet and MS. notes, all of which he has attentively perused. He does not see that they can call from him any observations beyond an expression of his sincere wish that every one would treat religious subjects with the same calmness and gentleness as Mr. Lupton exhibits. Truth would then soon overturn prejudice, falsehood, and passion.

P.S. Mr. Lupton's letter only reached this address a few days back.

35, Golden-square, Jan. 8, 1861.

The letter is in the handwriting of the Cardinal, and bears an official seal displaying a Cardinal's hat.

ST. PETER IN ROME.

(From the *Times*.)

The throne of St. Peter is—Rome!
Kings and prophets must bow to him there;
Even Jupiter gives him his statue,
And Mahomet hands him his chair.

The Queen is said to have been highly dissatisfied with the paragraph of the Speech, as drawn up by Ministers, relative to the Papal aggression. Her Majesty considered it lukewarm, and framed in such ambiguous terms as might be employed to shuffle through a difficulty instead of expressing the honest

feelings of a sovereign and a Government insulted in dignity and in authority. Her Majesty, in common with the great majority of her subjects, feels very strongly on the point; and it is one on which the Sovereign may be considered, and must be allowed, to entertain a strong personal opinion.—*Daily News*.

It is stated (says a correspondent of the *Daily News*) that the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has received notice that a bill of indictment for a misdemeanor will be presented against him forthwith.

The continuance of the Papal agitation in England excites great interest on the continent. The papers extract from the English journals reports of meetings, protests, petitions, &c., and more than one newspaper honoured the speech of Sir Edward Sugden with editorial attentions. In more than one English journal I have seen a statement, or perhaps a recommendation put forth, that the Prime Minister should, in the ensuing session of Parliament, bring in a bill for the purpose of empowering the Queen with a veto on all appointments similar to that of Cardinal Wiseman. Reference was made at the same time to the possession of this prerogative by the King of Prussia. This reference has struck me as of no slight importance, because, though founded on fact, it is attended by circumstances which must prove disadvantageous to its use by the Prime Minister as a precedent. In Prussia the pastors of every religion are paid by the state, and the whole ecclesiastical affairs of the nation are under the control of the Minister of Public Worship and Education, who can, at any moment he pleases, suspend or discharge a Catholic or Protestant priest—a privilege which arises solely from the fact that they are paid by the Government.—*Daily News German Correspondent*.

The Pope has shown his estimate of the recent agitation, or his private understanding with the Ministry, by bestowing another bishop on Ireland; separating Ross from the diocese of Cloyne and Ross, constituting it a new see.

PRIESTLY "TITHE AND TOLL."

A correspondent sends us the following,—addressed, as will be seen—

TO THE DISSENTERS OF BALDOCK.

"No Popery!" The unmeaning cry has scarcely subsided from the mouths of the multitude, Dissenters and Churchmen of Baldock, ere one of their number, a peaceable, quiet, inoffensive "Protestant," is assailed by a form wearing a hat with a turned-up brim, and eighteen years' tithes are demanded, at 1s. per year. The object titheable is a few yards of pleasure-garden, the produce of which, for its intrinsic value, is not equal to the tithe required. But it turns out that this Protestant—a member of the Society of Friends—has got a conscience; and upon his conscience, as every Nonconformist ought to do, denies the justice of making him pay for another man's religion; but the rev. gentleman, not understanding conscience, and knowing that the law could enforce his claim to a certain extent, forthwith summonses; as, had he waited another week, this quiet inhabitant would have left the town, and he lost his prey. (Mr. C. Brown having taken a business at Colchester, is about to remove to that town; but, strange to say, at Colchester also a Church-rate is just demanded, and he is robbed there also of goods from his shop, positively before he has resided there.) According to law, the summonses could only enforce two years' tithes, and as such the order was granted for 2s., for which amount six cane bottomed and one elbow chairs, with a broom-head, were carried from the premises. And now, what will you do, Dissenters? You joined this very rector in shouting, "No Popery." He drew up a petition acknowledging the connexion of Church and State, and you signed; nay, more than this, recommended the thing from your pulpits. What can you do now? You pray her most gracious Majesty to continue to you "these blessings,"—for these are the blessings arising from our reformed religion in connexion with the State; and you, Dissenters, have been strengthening the hands of this system. This "Popeling" has reduced you to order, by telling you the Pope is coming; and you, imagining out of two evils the least is to be preferred, have belied your principles, forgetting that the evil is but one, however disguised; viz., the connexion of Church and State.

"Oh! blessed day; thrice blessed the man
Who sees its dawn, when Church and State—
Which long have held unholy intercourse—
Shall be divorced."

Remove the cause, and the effects will cease. Divest the religion of the Prince of Peace of the arm of the civil power—place it in the position that its Author left it. Attempt not to strengthen the arm of the Omnipotent by earthly and sensual connexions—let the religion of the once despised Nazarene, but now risen Saviour, beam forth with all its rich refulgence. Let the same spirit that dwelt in Christ and his apostles dwell in the Christians of the present day; and then come Popery or Pope. We "fear not them that can kill the body." Nay, more, let all the evil abuses that the world has seen in the shape of religion be concentrated in an Emperor of Russia, we fear him not. "Greater is he that is for us than all that can be against us." Let but the pure religion of Christ be brought in contact with error, and errors will disappear like snow before a mid-day's sun—and then will the exceeding glory of our Saviour's religion be apparent. Hoping that in future you will be wise enough to escape the fawning of flatterers, and not judge from appearances, but judge righteous judgment, I conclude with the language of Baptist Noel:—"The union of the Church with the State is doomed. Condemned by reason and religion, by Scripture and experience, how can it be allowed to injure the nation much longer? Let all who love and fear God arise to accomplish this second Reformation. The work which our martyred forefathers began, in the face of the dungeon and the stake, let us, in this spirit, complete."

NONCONFORMITY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PERSECUTION.—A correspondent in the Isle of Wight informs us that a

scripture reader, a town missionary, of Cowes, who had effected much good by procuring the suppression of three notorious brothels, and has otherwise been greatly "blest in the work of his hands," in which he had sought the assistance of Dissenters, having stepped a little out of his way, in accepting an invitation to preach in a Baptist chapel, has been dismissed from his post by the clergy and church-people of the neighbourhood; and has been compelled to have recourse to the County Court to obtain the salary which is due to him, and otherwise seek redress. He had been desired by a local clergyman not to go amongst Dissenters—not even to one of their public tea-meetings; "they are heretics and schismatics, and do we not pray every Sunday, 'From all heresy and schism, good Lord deliver us?' No person in the town ought to preach but me and Mr. — who are ordained by the bishop, and no person ought to act as scripture reader in the parish but you who are appointed by the bishop."

A CHALLENGE TO DISSENTERS, OF WHATSOEVER DENOMINATION, BY THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.—Can any single authority be produced for a departure from the rule of the Church—for a violation of its unity—for a choice of leaders by whose names the several portions of Christ's disciples should be distinguished? This is my challenge to the Dissenters of the present day. As Bishop Jewel openly declared to the Romanists, that he would subscribe to their creed if they could produce one single authority from Scripture or antiquity for any of the false doctrines which they held, so do I now say to the Dissenters from the English Church, of whatsoever denomination, that if they can produce one scriptural proof, or one authority from the fathers of the Church during the first three hundred years, for self-constituted teachers, for renunciation of episcopal rule and order, for falling into sects, each with its peculiar title of any favourite leader, I will cease to complain of them for disturbing the peace and harmony of Christ's church; I will admit that they are not disobeying the last dying injunction of their Saviour, when he prayed intensely for the unity of the church; that they are not fulfilling his sad prophecy of the discord and strife, which, through the agency of Satan, would spring out of the very Gospel of love; that they are not rudely trampling down his vineyard, and opening its fences to the inroad of the common enemy. But until this authority is produced, I must continue to raise my voice in my master's service against all those who resist his word.—*Bishop of Llandaff on False Liberality, &c.*

In the case of a clergyman in the upper part of Essex, recently charged with a very serious offence, both in regard to law and morality, a sentence of three years' rustication, passed upon him by the bishop of the diocese, has been submitted to, and further proceedings of a criminal nature have been in consequence abandoned.

HER MAJESTY AND THE DISSENTERS.—A fact came to our knowledge the other day in reference to her Majesty, which deserves to be known, but has not yet, that we are aware, been published. It shows that, amidst all the strife and party warfare of the time, our beloved Queen has sound views of her duty to all her subjects, irrespective of religious opinions. A domestic of the palace was observed to have been crying, and her Majesty sympathizingly inquired the cause of her sorrow, learned that Lady Mary Fox had given the girl notice to quit her Majesty's service for having attended a Dissenting place of worship—an act which Lady Mary was "sure the Queen would not sanction." The officious lady was immediately sent for by her royal mistress, and severely censured for her conduct—the Queen observing that she desired the girl to be retained, and that for the future it should be distinctly understood that her desire was for all the domestics of the palace to have full liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences; ruling over subjects of all opinions, she was resolved not to allow any species of persecution whatever.—*Christian Journal*.

MONSTROUSLY OPPRESSIVE SEIZURES FOR ECCLESIASTICAL DEMANDS.—At West Houghton, near Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, demands have been made upon an aged widow and three other householders (two of them in very humble circumstances), amounting altogether to the pitiful sum of 4s. 8½d., for church-rates. For this paltry claim four chests of drawers were seized, valued at £17, and sold by auction; and this notwithstanding goods equal in value to the demand might easily have been taken from the shops of the parties. About the same time, a Friend in Preston had three pigs seized, worth at least two guineas, for a claim of 2s. 2d. for tithe.

The Bishop of Tasmania is reported to be busily engaged in getting up a demonstration, by the Church of England clergymen in the colony, against the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Gorham case.

The churchwardens of a parish in Yorkshire have returned the following answer to the circular received by them from the National Club, which has taken up the work of Church Reform:—"The churchwardens of — know their duty too well to require instructions how to perform it from London clubs and preaching dukes. Therefore, after reading Mr. Bellamy's printed circular, they have unanimously resolved to burn it, and have burnt it accordingly."

The Emperor of Austria has raised Charles and Joseph Poniatowski, sons of the Polish Stanislaus Poniatowski, to the dignity of princes of the Austrian empire.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SOIREE AND PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE REV. W. FERGUSON.—On its becoming known that the Rev. W. Ferguson being about to leave Bicester for Englefield-green, it was determined to present him with a testimonial of approbation, and arrangements were made for carrying the same into effect. In a few days a fund was raised, by subscription, for the purpose of purchasing a silver tea service. The presentation took place at a *soirée* at the Assembly-room at the Black Boy inn. After tea, of which about 300 persons partook, Mr. J. J. Faulkner, of Oxford, was called to the chair. After some appropriate remarks from the chairman and Messrs. Elstone and Smith, Mr. Hewitt, in the name and on behalf of the subscribers, presented Mr. Ferguson with the elegant present. It bore the following inscription:—"This tea service was presented to the Rev. W. Ferguson by his neighbours at a public *soirée*, on the 8th of January, 1851, as a token of their appreciation of his worth as a patriot, a friend, and as the unsectarian and successful advocate of the oppressed sons and daughters of toil during the twelve years he resided in Bicester." Mr. Ferguson, on receiving it, observed that it should be an incentive to increased efforts to benefit his fellow mortals, and to leave the world better than he found it. Mr. T. Atkins, of Oxford, and Messrs. Selbie and Baker, subsequently addressed the meeting, which was of a very enthusiastic character.

MR. GEORGE YARNOLD JEFFREYS, who for four years ministered to the Congregationalists at Glastonbury, Somerset, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Independent church at East Dereham, and purposes to commence his pastoral labours there on the second Sabbath in February.

HARPENDEN, NEAR ST. ALBANS.—On the 13th instant, the ladies in connexion with the church and congregation gave a public tea, the proceeds of which, with donations, were presented to the minister, as a mark of esteem for his unwearied labours in this rural district. Interesting and spirited addresses were delivered, suited to the occasion, by the Revs. W. Upton and Harris, St. Albans; Davis and Robinson, Luton; G. T. Johnson, minister of the place; Mr. Parsons, Mr. Whitbread, St. Albans; and Mr. Everitt, Luton. Upwards of £18 were realized.

BROOKE'S MARKET MISSION CHAPEL, GREVILLE-STREET, HOLBORN.—In one of the most densely-populated and ungodly districts of the metropolis, the above chapel was opened on Sunday evening, December 29th, 1850. Adult Bible Classes have also been formed, and the large attendance and deep seriousness of the members, presents a very encouraging aspect. In addition, a prayer-meeting is held on Thursday evenings. For the accommodation of the working classes, this service commences at eight; and the attendance proves how readily they will attend week-night services if they are convened at an hour suited to their avocations. The Roman Catholics, with their accustomed policy, have fixed the hour of their week-night services so as to suit the exigencies of the working classes. Why should not Protestants, especially Nonconformists, who are unfettered by legislative restrictions, thus attempt to meet the necessities of the sons of toil? The Mission Chapel is thronged by a deeply interested congregation, a majority of whom are of the manual labour class.—*From a Correspondent.*

SCHOOL FOR SONS OF MINISTERS.—It is proposed to establish in Birmingham a scholastic institution for the sons of ministers, no establishment of the kind existing in the midland counties. The thoroughly unsectarian nature of the proposal is guaranteed by the fact, that among its supporters are the Revs. Angell James and Brewin Grant, and Mr. George Dawson.

THE BAPTIST MISSION AND CHOLERA IN THE WEST INDIES.—At a quarterly meeting of the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, held on the 8th inst., various letters from brethren in Jamaica were read, detailing the terrible ravages which the cholera is making in that island. After serious deliberation it was resolved:—

That in consideration of the calamitous state of Jamaica, arising from the awful visitation of that island by the cholera, the committee deem it expedient to form a separate fund, to be called the "West India Cholera Fund," for the assistance of pastors of Baptist churches, and the relief of the sufferers in their vicinity.

It is the earnest desire of the committee that this resolution should be made known, without delay, to the congregations and friends, that their kind contributions may be sent to us as speedily as possible, for immediate transmission to the afflicted brethren. About £150 has been received.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—The *Anti-slavery Reporter* gives the following anecdote:—"The wife and child of William Thompson, of New Jersey, went on a visit to Philadelphia. On their return, they were taken up as fugitives, and are now offered for sale in Baltimore for 1,025 dollars. This was the first intimation the astonished husband ever had that his wife was a slave. He married her, six years ago, in Wilmington, Del., as a free woman, and as such still regards her. Inquiries have been instituted, and it will soon be ascertained whether she is legally entitled to her freedom. If she is, she may possibly be recovered from her captors by the forms of law, and restored to her husband. If not, she must either be redeemed at the enormous sum which the slave-trade demands for her and her child, or be allowed to pass along, with the hundreds of other victims daily sent to the south, to meet the demand of the man-market."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISSENTING DEPUTIES MEETING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The Editor of the *Banner*, having thought proper, in a leading article of his paper of the 8th inst., to make, what I and others consider a very unjust attack on me, for the course I felt it to be my duty to pursue at a meeting of the Deputies, on Friday week last, I addressed a copy of the enclosed letter to him, appealing to his sense of justice to give it insertion in his last number. This he has refused to do, although he has the manly generosity to make it the subject of comment in one of his leaders on that day. Considering it due to the Church I in part represent, that my letter should be made public, I beg permission, through the medium of your impartial and well-conducted paper, to do them that justice which I am refused at the hands of the editor of that paper, leaving an impartial public to draw what inference they please from his conduct in this matter; and apologising for this intrusion,

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
Brentford, Jan. 18, 1851. JOHN CUNNINGTON.

"Brentford, January 13, 1851.

"SIR,—It is only to-day that my attention has been called to an article in the last number of your paper, wherein you have thought proper to animadvert on the few remarks I felt it my duty to make, in my place at a meeting of the Deputies of the Three Denominations, on Friday week last. Had you confined your strictures to the few sentences I uttered, I should not have troubled you with this letter, but when you go out of the way of fair criticism, by not only imputing motives to me which, if true, would prove me unworthy of confidence, but also, by reflecting upon the church I have the pleasure and credit of in part representing, I think it due to that body that your remarks should not pass unnoticed. In the abundance of your liberality, you insinuate that I may be on terms of good understanding with Cardinal Wiseman; and you say, it is a question with you, if the church be fairly represented by me, whether such church ought to be considered Protestant Dissenters; or, in other words, because we cannot see with the eyes of a man who would invoke the aid of the civil power, to put down a system of religion from which he happens to differ, we are to be considered unworthy the name we bear. So much for your charity. Sir, I must be allowed to tell you, that we set a higher value on our principles than to descend to such unworthy means; we are not less opposed to Popery, whether from the Vatican or any other quarter, even if it be from the editor of a Dissenting journal, than you are; but we should, we consider, be giving up the vantage ground we possess, were we to use the language towards it you justify, or the means you advocate. We, as Christians, believe that we should not be justified in using other means in opposing Popery than those recommended by St. Paul; viz., not carnal, but spiritual; and we are of opinion that, if the Pope of Rome has infringed any law of this country, the civil power is competent to deal with that, and that we, in our character as Protestant Dissenters, have nothing to do with it—as citizens we may have; but in representing the church, I do not appear in that capacity.

"Although I may be charged with temerity in addressing this letter to you, 'as bearding the lion in his den,' I trust to your sense of justice, to give it insertion in your next number.

"And am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN CUNNINGTON."

"To the Editor of the British Banner."

THE "ECLECTIC REVIEW."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As the editors of the *Eclectic Review*, we take the liberty of publicly thanking you for the notice which you have taken of the experiment of lowering the price of the *Review*. We are happy to say that the circulation is already quadrupled; and we have assurances from several quarters that, by a little more exertion on our own part and that of our friends, it may yet be increased to a very large extent. It is our purpose to make our utmost efforts, and we now ask leave, through the medium of your journal, to appeal to our friends both in London and in the country for their co-operation. We may also state that literary and scientific gentlemen of the very highest standing are taking a deep interest in the *Review*, and have engaged to serve it with their pens.

We are, Sir, yours most faithfully,
27, Paternoster-row. T. PRICE,
21st Jan., 1851. W. H. STOWELL.

MORE NINEVEH SCULPTURES.—A letter has been received from Mr. Layard, dated Bagdad, Nov. 20, 1850, in which, speaking of the sculptures he is sending to the University of Oxford, he says:—"The sculptures unfortunately were on the same raft with one of the lions, which was wrecked between this place and Burrah, and above a month elapsing before their recovery, they were too late for the vessel by which I had hoped to forward them to England. They have since, therefore, remained at Burrah with the rest of the antiquities; but I hope to ship them next month, and it is probable they may be with you in the spring." Mr. Layard also regrets that "the sculptures which ought to have been shipped two years ago are still lying on the beach at Burrah, and have suffered irreparable injury." He further says:—"I have now deserted Nineveh for the time for Babylon, but have not actually commenced excavations, being without the necessary documents from the Porte, and the country around Bagdad being in an unexampled state of confusion and disorder. In fact, scarcely anyone can leave the gates without a good chance of having his throat cut, or making a triumphal re-entry in his shirt."

LONGEVITY.—Died, in the parish of Lanchester, Durham, December 27, 1850, Thomas Milburn, born October 11, 1743, and, consequently, 107 years and three months old. He had been an agricultural labourer, and was in the possession of good health and all his faculties until a few weeks' previous to his death.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

South Australia, August 17, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR,—When my last letter was leaving the shores of this country, great excitement prevailed among almost every class of men respecting the recently-imposed dray-tax. This question of direct and partial taxation has served to awaken much latent political feeling, much public spirit, much of the energy, combination, and resolve, natural to the British mind. Meeting succeeded meeting, memorial followed memorial, in so spirited and rapid a manner, that the local government was compelled, though much against its wish, to withdraw the obnoxious measure. The excitement and anger of the agricultural class were intense. It was a happy thing for the colony, that many intelligent and high-spirited landed proprietors rose up at this juncture, prepared to justify the unanimous opinion, and give effect to the organization, of the people. The reflection is now engaging the minds of many men of this province, that the spirit so thoughtlessly provoked on this dray-tax question will, perhaps, not long hence rise up in energetic and wisely-directed antagonism to some of the acts of the Imperial Government. These men begin now in earnest to think the time not far distant when our present relation to England—or, at least, our forced subjection to the British Colonial-Office—will require modification, and considerable improvement. They inquire, "Is the English Government prepared for such a change? We are," they add; "we respectfully demand it as our right, and we hope prolonged injustice will not compel us to insist upon it."

The faithlessness of Government is so apparent, and is considered so flagitious to an infant nation, as to compel every sober and patriotic man to condemn his rulers, and meditate upon such plans of action as will terminate the present régime. It would seem the Imperial Government have long forgotten that South Australia was promised an exemption from any Church establishment—no duty was to be imposed for three years—no land sold with reservation—no church endowment measure; and when her population amounted to 50,000, she should be entitled to a suffrage. The whole world knows how these promises have been violated, and it may become as extensively known, too, how the intelligent and public-spirited in the province feel under such treatment. The young nation has been compelled to accept insult and injury for its nourishment, in order that it may, as much as possible, resemble its unhealthy parent. Providence, however, will frustrate this cramped policy—this barbarous usage; He is preparing his instruments to effect a purpose in reference to this part of the world which the aristocracy of England have not yet dreamt of—he is familiarizing the minds of his agents to the means they are to employ in the great work.

Much is spoken at the fireside, and in broad daylight, respecting the constitution best fitted for this province and although there are many persons in every class among us inert in public matters, there is a large number whose opinion is echoed by the public journals, that the colonists themselves are in the best position to form their own plan of government—that despatch-writers at the antipodes can have but a very imperfect acquaintance with our real position, spirit, and wants. South Australians want—nay, they mean some day to have—something considerably in advance of the recently proposed constitution. It is ill-fitted to our fine climate, pure air, and boundless plains. It may suit a small plot of land, whose inhabitants are numbered by hundreds, and who have no prospect of subsistence from their own individual toil. Here, however, the people require something freer, expansive, and liberal. They read this late act, and sneer; feeling, as is usual when reading any imperial act towards its dependencies, that there is room to be suspicious and jealous. An elective council, part of whose members are imperial nominees, is not the one which South Australia desires. It must not be supposed, therefore, that such a measure will be long without modification. It will, doubtless, command the assent of many, and the praise of a few; but the bulk of the colonists will be silent, meditative, and angry, and will, by and bye, feel the imperial doings as incentive to consultation, organization, and a new struggle.

It is surprising how many men feel interested in the sayings and doings of Government. Society generally is beginning to care more about itself, its wants, and rights, than in some past years. There was a day in which whole nations left the affairs of Government—laws, taxes, restrictions, fines, and monopolies—to the control of a few parliament men. Let not England suppose that Australia may be moulded after this shape. The Anglo-Australian knows and cares something about his rights; and although he is deeply engaged, and often perplexed, with building, planting, buying and selling, he finds time to think of and watch the movements of Downing-street officials.

From politics let us pass to religion. It is difficult to describe accurately the state of the province in reference to spiritual religion. I am not disposed to impugn the religious sincerity of the old colonists; for if they appear little influenced by what they profess, it is due to them

to remember that they have been exposed to influences during their residence on these shores which would tend to blight piety of any standing. It is easy to conjecture some of the many disadvantages associated with real religion in a colony. It is only populated districts which enjoy a place of worship; and, until very recently, these were here few and far between. Population is now spreading, and religious houses will rise up rapidly. In the towns and old populated districts, public worship is pretty well observed by the mass, and it is gratifying to notice the countenances of many old colonists lighted up with a smile of gladness and welcome, when they see a new settler manifesting signs of religious life. Still, strong religious feeling is very rare. Sentiment, and not personal conviction, is, in too many cases, the foundation of profession. I hope, however, that, as there is enough religious principle in the land to keep down many forms of sin, it will soon be quickened, and become powerful enough to put forth positive and highly beneficial activities. Swearing in the streets of Adelaide is prohibited, and fined; in the country, too, it is detested by the majority of the people. But it is grievous to see the extent to which drinking is carried. The drayman, from the bush, is often seen carousing at the road-side inn, and becoming an enemy to his employer and himself. It would be well if this evil were confined to the country; but, alas! public-houses abound in every place. Adelaide swarms with them, and the gayest appearances are assumed by some publicans. Vast sums of money have been, and still are, accumulated by this class of men. Indeed, it is believed by many that no other trade in the colony offers such facilities for rapidly acquiring a fortune.

At this time, and for many weeks past, the mines have engaged a large share of attention. New fields of ore, of copper, lead, and silver, claim a notice from the speculative men of the colony. The Burra-Burra, of course, takes the lead; but many persons think there are districts in this province whose mineral qualities equal, if not exceed, in value those of the Burra. The external development of some parts are even more favourable to this conjecture than those of the Burra. New companies have been formed, and, I believe, are still in formation, with a view to extend mining operations to several new localities. It is a pleasing fact, that some favourable indications of coal are supposed to have been discovered. Inquiries have been made at the labour-office in Adelaide for colliers, and men accustomed to the coal districts of England. The discovery of a large vein of coal would become as profitable to the colony as her mines of copper and silver; and if it can be made, it will be made soon. Many persons are surveying different parts of the province, urged on by speculation and enterprise. It will, therefore, soon be known whether wood is to continue our staple fuel, or whether coal, of some quality, can be obtained to supply the fire. Fuel is not scarce, nor will it become so for many generations; yet it becomes more and more valuable every season, and furnishes great numbers of draymen a means of comfortable subsistence.

In concluding this letter, I will only add hastily, that our winter is passing off unusually dry; vegetation is backward; the wheat and grain for hay require moisture; corn is selling at a very low rate; hay is become very dear; labourers are plentiful; and labour in many parts scarce.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,
N.

THE ENGLISH PRESS IN RUSSIA.—On Wednesday, a gentleman, recently returned from Russia, exhibited at the reading-room of the Mechanics' Institution in Ipswich, copies of English newspapers which had been forwarded to him during his sojourn in that country. They bore upon them palpable marks of the rigid censorship exercised by the officials of the Czar over the English press. The ban is not confined to criticisms on Russian politics, but extends even to the slightest allusion to the domestic intelligence of the country. The process of obliteration is accomplished at the Post office, where the papers, upon their arrival, are narrowly scanned, and any article or paragraph considered objectionable is at once most effectually defaced, by having a band of black glutinous composition, the width of the column, spread over it. The papers exhibited consisted of two copies of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, published in the months of October and November last, and they certainly presented a singular appearance to an English eye, the broad patches of impenetrable black imparting to them quite a pie-bald aspect. Fortunately, a file of the *Messenger* is kept at the Institution, and the curiosity of those present, as to the nature of the offending articles, was speedily gratified. One was an article, a column and a quarter in length, headed, "The Conspiracy of Russia and Austria against the Liberties of Germany." As this article commenced the second page, the whole of the first column was—for the sake of convenience, we suppose—cut away, and in this mutilated condition the paper reached its destination. Another condemned portion included a series of extracts from an article in the *Times* upon Russian farming; a third was an account of the Polish ball at Guildhall; another an announcement of the state of General Bem's health; and a fifth a paragraph of a fire in a forest in Poland.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

THE ANTI-KNOWLEDGE TAXES MOVEMENT.

The Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee have published an important correspondence between themselves and the Postmaster-General, upon the practice of permitting certain publications to enjoy the advantages, without hearing the burdens, of the penny stamp. Three newspaper proprietors and editors—Mr. Hunt, of the *Leader*; Mr. Bray, of the *Coventry Herald*; and Mr. Allan, of the *Caledonian Mercury*—had previously applied to the Board of Inland Revenue. We subjoin the correspondence in one instance:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE, THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED

Showeth,—That your memorialist is editor and one of the proprietors of a registered newspaper entitled the *Leader*. That, according to a return made to the House of Commons on the 16th of February last, fifty-one registered newspapers are permitted to stamp only a portion of their impression. Of these many are, according to the schedule in the 6 and 7 William IV., c. 76, as fully liable to stamp duty as the *Leader*, particularly *Punch*, the *Freeholder*, and the *Household Narrative*. That your memorialist engaged in the enterprise of founding a new journal, in the knowledge that such immunities were allowed, and had no wish to abate advantages enjoyed by others, although under the strict rules of competition the distinction be considered unfair. That the suspension of the Post office duties on Sunday, however, has materially altered the position of his journal. The free transmission which has been given in return for the penny stamp is now in part withdrawn, and in that respect the Saturday edition of a newspaper is placed literally on a level with the unstamped publications, so far as disadvantages go, while news journals differ materially from other periodicals in the medium of circulation, never passing through booksellers as such; your honourable board will, therefore, perceive the injustice of maintaining the tax.

Your memorialist, therefore, requests that your honourable Board will, as a matter of right and justice, place the *Leader* on the same footing as *Punch*, the *Athenaeum*, the *Freeholder*, and the *Household Narrative*, by allowing it to stamp only its country edition, and to circulate unstamped in London.

THORNTON HUNT.

The reply was:—

SIR,—The Board have had before them your letter, requesting that the publication called the *Leader* may be placed on the same footing as the other papers mentioned by you, and that the country edition only may be required to be stamped. In reply, I am directed to state that your application is totally inadmissible. I am to add, that there is no analogy between your publication and those to which you refer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Mr. Thornton Hunt.

THOMAS KEOGH.

A rejoinder was sent, and elicited from the Board the following:—

SIR,—I have laid before the Board the representation enclosed in your letter, signed by you and other proprietors of newspapers, desiring from the Board permission to issue a portion of your publication on unstamped paper. In reply, I am directed to state that the Board have no power whatever to grant to the publisher of any newspaper permission to publish a portion of the copies thereof without the stamps, to which they are liable, and you are mistaken in assuming that any permission of the kind has been granted in any instance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Mr. Thornton Hunt.

THOMAS KEOGH.

Upon these documents, the committee found their application to the Postmaster and say:—

We have, therefore, to complain to your lordship, that about fifty-one publications are in the habit of circulating illegally through the Post-office, so as to injure the regular newspapers, which are thus placed on disadvantageous terms, and deprived of their fair share of a privilege which was originally intended for them alone.

The letter of the law allows us no way of bringing this grievance before your lordship, save that of complaining of the privilege illegally granted to a favoured few, but we should do ourselves injustice if we allowed it to be supposed that we desired the abolition of any privilege enjoyed by any portion of the press. Our object is to draw the attention of your lordship to the present irregularities, in the hope that the Post-office authorities may be induced to adopt a plan for the extension of the privilege of cheap postage to all printed papers, whether registered as newspapers or not, a plan by which the sum may be made up, which might, perhaps, otherwise be lost to the revenue by the abolition of the compulsory penny stamp.

Considering the Post-office not merely as a source of revenue or a means of communication, but as the only national educational establishment which this country possesses, we venture to hope that your lordship will anxiously consider whether the suggestion we have made cannot be worked out in such a manner as to avoid any financial deficiency, to put an end to the unfair and illegal preference now given to partially-stamped publications, and to give to the people the advantage of an untaxed press. But whatever may be the remedy, we are sure that your lordship will not countenance the violation of the law by the Board of Inland Revenue. This violation of the law has gone so far, that the Board no longer venture to enforce their own decrees. In the cases of the *Freeholder* and the *Household Narrative*, two monthly newspapers, which are only partially stamped, the Board have long since represented to the publishers the illegality of their conduct, but have taken no steps to prevent its continuance. The law is still defied by the publishers, and might in all probability be as successfully defied by any well-established newspaper in London or the country. Hoping that your lordship will deem it a duty to confer on this subject with her Majesty's Government, we remain, your lordship's obedient servants, the members of the Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee.

Signed by their order and in their behalf,

FRANCIS PLACE, Treasurer, Brompton.

J. WATSON, Sub-treasurer, 3, Queen's Head-passage;

Paternoster-row.

J. D. COLLET, Secretary, 15, Essex-street, Strand.

Nov. 13, 1850.

The Postmaster's reply was:—

General Post-office, Dec. 9, 1850.

SIR,—The Postmaster-General has had before him the memorial which was transmitted by you on the 13th ult., and I have it in command to inform you that his lordship has no power to judge of or determine the questions therein named.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

J. TILLEY, Assistant Secretary.

Francis Place, Esq., Brompton-square.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of this association was held at the Manor-rooms, Stoke Newington, on the evening of yesterday week; George William Alexander, Esq., the treasurer, presided.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, took occasion to explain the principles of the association, and the reasons which had induced its founders to separate from the British and Foreign School Society—a step which, although convinced of its necessity, they had not taken without deep regret. Nothing but a strong conviction of the injustice and impolicy of Government grants for educational purposes, and of their own duty to decline participation in them, could have induced them to sever themselves from friends and associates, with whom they had so long and harmoniously co-operated in the work of education. The chairman then called on

The Rev. HENRY RICHARD, who rose to move the first resolution:—"That this meeting regard the education of the young, both secular and religious, conducted on sound and scriptural principles, as one of the most important duties of all friends of the best interests of the human race." In supporting this resolution, the speaker dwelt at length, and with great effect, on the immense importance of popular education—the inadequacy of merely secular instruction to the moral improvement of a people—the impossibility of separating religious from secular education—and the violation of the rights of conscience involved by Government interference with the former. He also alluded to the unsatisfactory working of the system of State-instruction adopted in Germany, France, Prussia, and the United States, and maintained that such systems were subversive of that manly self-reliance which was one of the noblest characteristics of any people, and had ever been the distinguishing honour of our own.

The Rev. SAMUEL GREEN seconded the resolution, and expressed his cordial concurrence in the objects of the association.

The Rev. JOHN JEFFERSON moved the second resolution; viz.—"That this meeting consider that a sound and scriptural education can be best promoted by the avoidance of sectarian peculiarities in its teaching and management, in order to its general acceptance by those for whose benefit it is intended, and to secure an effective co-operation on the part of the friends of education, without compromise of principle." He fully agreed in the principles of the association, and had never found the slightest practical difficulty in that combined action on an unsectarian basis, which it recommended.

JOHN SCOBLE, Esq., in seconding the resolution, made some forcible remarks on the recent despatches of Earl Grey, recommending of compulsory measures for the promotion of education in the British colonies.

JOSEPH COOPER, Esq., moved, and E. VINEY, Esq., seconded, the following resolution:—"That this meeting consider the application of the public money to the religious education of the people to be wrong in principle, and a violation of the conscientious convictions of large portions of the community; and that, therefore, they would cordially recommend to public confidence and support the Voluntary School Society."

This resolution, like the preceding ones, was unanimously adopted; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman having also been passed, the meeting separated.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEE PRISONERS.—As the liberation of Kossuth and his companions is still delayed, on some pretext or another, the following memorial to Lord Palmerston is now in course of signature in various parts of England, and is strongly recommended for general adoption:—

TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Memorial of the undersigned sheweth,

That your memorialists respectfully but earnestly solicit your lordship's intercession, in the name of England, on behalf of the brave but unfortunate Hungarians, now detained under Turkish superintendence at Kutaja, in Asia, contrary to expectations which they had been led to entertain; and that, as England interposed at first to support Turkey in her exercise of the rights of national hospitality, and to save her from the compulsory surrender of those who had taken refuge within her border, and had thrown themselves on her protection, and as your lordship, on more than one occasion (Feb. 7, March 18, 1850) has publicly expressed your hope and belief that this detention would be only for a time, and shortly terminate, your memorialists entreat your lordship to follow up with vigour the same just and humane policy, and by procuring the liberation of Kossuth and his companions, enable them to remove into distant countries, where they may honourably maintain themselves by the exercise of their talents and industry, till circumstances shall again permit them to return to the land of their fathers. And your memorialists, &c.

Few DISSENTING MINISTERS in these days are uneducated and fanatical men. Every sect has its college, and the student who ascends for the first time the pulpit of the meeting-house has often read more and thought more than the Oxford B.A. ordained to the curacy of the parish.—*Times*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

MINISTERIAL DEFEAT AND RESIGNATION.

The report of the committee on the emergency was presented to the Assembly yesterday afternoon. It dwelt chiefly on the dismissal of General Neumayer for having forbidden the seditious cries of the soldiery, and of General Changarnier for having protected his subordinate. It recalled the language of the President in his late message, and contrasted with it these acts of hostility to the legislative power. The committee proposed, by a majority of eight to seven, a resolution of censure, not on the President, but on the cabinet; and of confidence in Changarnier:—

The National Assembly, while acknowledging that the executive power has made use of an incontestable right, but blaming the use which the actual cabinet have made of this right, declares that the former commander-in-chief has preserved all the esteem and confidence which the Assembly testified towards him in its vote of January 8.

This proposition was pronounced "urgent;" and the debate upon it was commenced with the sitting of Wednesday. The first day's discussion was of no great interest; but on the second, Berryer and Lamartine took the tribune. The former, the leader of the Legitimists, ventured on the assertion, that Henry the Fifth, the exile of Wiesbaden, could not set his foot in France without being hailed as king. Louis Napoleon had been chosen President, because his name was that of the destroyer of the first republic. Lamartine rose amidst the great excitement that followed.

He declared that he would stand by the flag of the republic. Having blamed the committee for reviving the disputes of the recess, after a message which was accepted by the most thorough-going republicans, he was met by an emphatic "No," from M. Charras. M. Charras, having been called to order, was supported by the Mountain *en masse*, whom the President called collectively to order. "Give your names (he said) to the *Moniteur*, and the country will judge you." M. Lamartine continued his panegyric of the republic, and maintained that it was the partisans of M. de Remusat's proposition who did their best to crush the parliamentary system. He would rather not have had a Bonaparte for the chief magistrate of the republic, but he accepted without reserve the choice of the sovereign people. Neither would he approve the policy of that government which had mutilated universal suffrage. But this was not a ministerial question. It was a question of state, a practical question of constitution, a question of harmony or conflict between the legislative and executive powers. If the plots signalized by the committee were true, a miserable vote of blame against ministers just appointed would be a culpable mistake and neglect of duty—they ought to grapple with the responsible head of the state, and draw up an act of impeachment against him. But those acts at the worst were the weak and culpable manoeuvres of a party, which did not in fact merit the name of a party since the establishment of the republic. Many in the Assembly spoke as if they imagined that with the cry of resistance to the empire all was said. But behind that resistance to an empire, purely imaginary and impossible to realize, might be concealed tendencies fatal to the republic. He described the affair of Allais, "a dirty rag of police, unworthy of being picked from the kennel by the vilest agent of authority, yet carefully laid upon the bureau of the Assembly." The government demanded the dismissal of the officer who had misunderstood his function so grossly. The Assembly, which so far from being attacked by this demand ought to have considered itself as having received a service, refused to be served, watched, and defended in its functions of police by any other but a magistrate who had been convicted of lying to the courts of justice [great agitation]. He declared that he had been the chief magistrate of the republic, in such a case he would have resigned his office immediately. He concluded by an appeal to all the different parties of the Assembly to unite in saving the republic, by rejecting the resolution of the committee.

M. Baroche, the minister, spoke next day; but the speeches of Gen. Changarnier and M. Thiers excited much greater attention. The General intimated that all parties had wished to secure his championship, but declared he had refused to be the instrument of any. Notwithstanding the odious insinuations propagated by ingratitude, he had declined to follow any faction, any conspiracy, any conspirator [cheers]. Two parties (the demagogues and the imperialists) had vowed against him a hatred which he had well deserved [smiles and approbation]—and which, for his honour, survived even his fall [cheers]. His sword was condemned to a momentary repose, but it was not broken, and if the country ever had need of it, it would find it again full of devotion and obedience to a patriot's proof against all trials, of a devoted heart and of a firm mind, which disdained the tinsel of false grandeur [prolonged applause]. The General spoke, it is said, with the tone and gesture of an angry and disappointed man. M. Thiers made a very clever speech:—

He confessed that his party had contemplated a president drawn from their own ranks, but that death had snatched away the person on whom their predictions fell (he was understood to allude to Marshal Bugeaud). He described, "with ruthless sarcasm," his first interview with Louis Napoleon as President. The new President was frightened at the ardour and excitement of the popular mind, and saw only two means of allaying it, either by great enterprise abroad—war, in fact—or by some great popular creation at home. He (M. Thiers), deeming the first proposition madness, and the second quackery, gave sober practical advice, recommending the maintenance of peace abroad, and the firm re-establishment of order at home. New men, he thought, ought to be selected for the ministers. Although he did not take office himself, he exerted himself in behalf of the government quite as much as if he had. This new government was going on very well, when all at once, to his grief and surprise, it was suddenly discarded,

and on the 31st October, 1849, a message told them that a new era was to begin—men of action were to take the reins. The message, too, was alarming, from the expression of a sort of "omnipotence," altogether irreconcilable with the notion of representative government. At last came the disaster of the Paris elections—necessary result of the division produced in the public mind by the change of government. Then the government, alarmed at the victory of the Socialists, sent once more for him and his friends, and wanted to charge them with the sole responsibility of framing the new electoral law. (M. Baroche gave a flat contradiction to this statement, and said that, on the contrary, the ministers never wanted the bill to be brought forward by any other party but the government itself. M. Desize, a member of the committee of 17, appointed by the government to draw up the bill, confirmed the statement of M. Thiers.) The effect of the law had been to tranquillize the country. He attributed that result to two causes; to the influence of the democratic leaders, who restrained the Socialists from an appeal to arms, and to the intrepid attitude of the commander of the army of Paris. He came now to the dotation. He must confess that he had felt great scruples in granting this supply, because it tended to change the nature of the institution of the presidency of the republic. Nevertheless, to avoid a rupture it was agreed to. To such an extent did the majority of the Assembly carry its indulgence. The recess followed. The Minister of the Interior had alluded to his (M. Thiers's) visit to Claremont. It had been said that, during the recess, there had been unconstitutional manifestations on all hands, and that all parties were "quits" [laughter]. But he could not accept such a settlement of accounts. Purely personal and independent of politics were the feelings which led him to Claremont. He had gone to visit on his dying bed a monarch whose policy he had combated, at the same time that he cherished his person. He could not suffer him to die without paying to him a last homage. He had apprised the President of his intention, who left him the liberty of his affections. The Count de Paris was called before him by no other title, for it was the sole title conferred upon him by France. He then proceeded to mention the acts of the Committee of Permanence, and complained of the unfairness of concentrating attention upon the affair of Allais, as the main feat of the committee. He dwelt at great length upon the cries of "Vive l'Empereur" at the reviews, which he said was something more than a violation of legality (meaning, doubtless, high treason), and was, in fact, a preparation for the era of the Cæsars, when emperors were proclaimed by the legions. He and his friends had placed their confidence in Changarnier because they desired that order should be impregnable—his dismissal they regarded as a blow at the inviolability of the Assembly. He had himself felt sincere grief at the events of 1848. He had looked at the governments of England and the United States, and he thought only of a constitutional monarchy. "I however," he continued, "said to myself, perhaps I have been mistaken; perhaps Providence may lead men towards an American form of government. The country declared itself; it passed its decree, and that decree was—the republic. It was our duty to accept it freely, and without *arrière pensée*. I ask nothing of any government; at my age no government can do anything for me. All I have to do depends upon myself, in conducting myself well or ill. My resolution was to serve the republic, not to share in its greatness, because the duty of every good citizen is to bend before the law." He concluded with the emphatic declaration—"There are now two powers in the state—the executive and the legislative; if the Assembly now yields there will only be one power—then the form of government will have changed, the empire will exist!" [Immense cheers.]

On Saturday the debate was concluded. General Cavaignac was one of the speakers. He blamed severely, in the name of all sincere republicans, the law of public instruction and the electoral law of the 31st May, those great misdeeds of the majority. The constitution might be revised. But it was not the constitution which invented the national sovereignty, nor could this fundamental principle be destroyed by any party. There could be only two parties, for the monarchy or the republic. Those who ill-guided the monarchy paved the way for the republic. At present the republic was ill-guided, and it was to be feared that if it continued to be so it would have to make way for a restoration of the monarchy. General Cavaignac, in conclusion, declared that he adhered to the amendment of M. de Ste. Beuve, which consists in a simple vote of want of confidence against Ministers, and was the only one which ought to be adopted by the republican party.

There were now several amendments before the chair; and a violent struggle took place as to which should have priority in being put to the vote. That of M. Ste. Beuve—"The Assembly declares that it has not confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day,"—was at last decided to have priority, and was carried by 417 votes against 278. There was, therefore, a majority of 139 against Ministers. The republicans were willing, as intimated by Cavaignac, to accept a vote of censure on the Cabinet, if it did not imply confidence in Changarnier; the chance of a coalition was caught at by the Legitimists and Orleanists, and hence the majority.

The Ministers proceeded from the Assembly to give in their resignations to the President.

The *Moniteur*, of Monday, contained the following announcement:—"All the Ministers have handed in their resignation to the President of the Republic. This resignation has been accepted. The former members of the Cabinet will continue to despatch affairs till the appointment of their successors." The resignations, however, were not accepted until Sunday night. M. Fould will, it is thought, retain his place in the next Cabinet. MM. Leon Faucher and Daru had been summoned to the Elysée.

The analysis of the division on Saturday presents the following results. Of the 416 votes obtained by the majority, 222 belonged to the Left, 135 to the Legitimists, 58 to the party of M. Thiers.

The report of M. Moulin on Parliamentary privilege, in the matter of debt, proposes that a representative who does not discharge his debt within three months from the issuing of the warrant for his arrest shall forfeit his seat. The Court had previously pronounced the liberation of M. Manguin illegal, and he had been re-arrested.

GERMANY.

There is little actual news from central Europe. The Dresden Conferences move on as slowly and taciturnly as ever; the great men keeping themselves together until their plans are ready for the acceptance of the Diet. Manteuffel has made a noticeable speech in the Upper Chamber at Berlin, in reply to M. Camphausen:—

As regards the Hesse disputes, there are different opinions; some believe that the conduct of the government was arbitrary, others think there was a dangerous official revolution [murmurs]. Yes, I call it dangerous; because such a revolution can be made by the officials of the government in their dressing-gowns and slippers, while a man of the barricades must at least have the courage to expose his life. In face of the other question, it had behoved Prussia to see who would be its friends and its foes. It was quite certain that Russia and Austria would have been our foes in the conflict; but by our side not one great power would have stood. Dangerous as this position was, I should not have advised His Majesty against a war, but that there were only a few of the small German States with us: besides them, we had hopes held out to us that the Hessian officers who had thrown up their commissions would have joined us; then there was M. Mazzini in Geneva, ready to assist us with a money subscription; and Klapka, Arnold Ruge, and other kindred spirits, had arrived in Holstein to help us. These would have been our friends.

We have confirmatory details of the surrender of the Duchies. The Assembly was convoked on the evening of the 10th, and the discussion, which was very animated, lasted till near six o'clock on the morning of the 11th, when submission was resolved on by 47 votes against 28. The Duke of Augustenburg, one of the chief promoters of the revolution, spoke for submission, and thereby induced two or three members to vote with him. M. Beseler, who may be regarded as the leader of the war party, immediately tendered his resignation and left Kiel. Count Reventlow was called upon to take charge of the Provisional Government. This solemn vote of submission on the part of the Chamber and the Stadtholderate to the demands of the Federal Diet re-establishes the *statu quo ante bellum* in the Duchies—in other words, obedience to the royal authority of Denmark, as it existed before the revolution. The King of Denmark has already appointed a Commissary-General to govern the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg in his name. Count Reventlow Criminil, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, has been invested with this important office.

The following case, which has just occurred at Magdeburg, is worth relating (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*), as an example of the operation of some of the old laws and powers of the State which the constitution has left undiminished:—A man at Seehausen, in the Altmark, took his child to be baptized in the church, demanding that he should receive the name of "Jacobi Waldeck." The clergyman refused to allow the infant to bear names which have a party sound, though one is that of an eminent physician, the other that of a great jurist and judge of a superior tribunal of Berlin. The father declined to have the child christened by any names but those selected by himself. The clergyman took proceedings against him, and the court of law, exercising its power, appointed a curator or guardian to act for the child. But the curator appears to have been a friend of the family, for he demanded of the consistory that the baptism should be completed in the names chosen. This was again refused, and the curator required to have the child christened in "usual" names. The parents would not comply, and, as it was notified that a compulsory baptism would be performed, the mother left the place with the infant, and for some time eluded the inquiries of the police. At last she was discovered in the little town of Arendsee, arrested, and brought under an escort of gendarmes to Seehausen—the infant, as the *corpus delicti*, snugly packed in a handbasket. Arrived in Seehausen, the mother was taken to the prison, and the infant to the church. The burgomaster and the gendarmes were in attendance as witnesses, and with locked doors the rite was performed, the child being taken back to the parents, named as their "superiors" pleased. But even this was not the end of the affair. The mother, for refusing to give up the child and absconding with it, was charged with "resistance by act to an officer of the authorities in the discharge of his orders," and was condemned to two months' imprisonment. Against this sentence she appealed, but the Court of Magdeburg has confirmed the decision, and the mother is now in confinement. The whole case is an illustration of the pedantic despotism of the German system of government, interfering in the most petty details of life, irritating and alienating the people for no purpose, and setting a formidable legal machinery in motion against matters that have no affinity to crime. By a special article of the constitution, it is stated that no person can be compelled to perform any religious act by force; all rituals are free; the commentary is, a "compulsory baptism," literally at the point of the sabre, and persecution and imprisonment to the parents who object to it.

The Prussian papers of all parties now protest, that though overreached in political diplomacy, Prussia will not yield to Austria in matters of finance and commerce. The Government has submitted to

the chambers a new press law, which increases the strictness of the octroyed laws of June 30, 1849, and June 5, 1850. The old laws and the new bill await alike the discussion of the chamber, since the former have no legality without its sanction. The chief grievances of the press, besides the censorship, consist in the excessive responsibility exacted of editor, printer, and publisher; the hindrances opposed to the dispersion of newspapers through the post; and the withdrawal of offences against the press-laws from the cognizance of a jury.

The disbandment of the Holstein army has commenced. Many of the poor men are seeking enlistment in the Brazilian service.

A letter from Hanau, Hesse Cassel, describes a very savage and tragic event, which took place there on the 7th. Two sergeants of a Hessian regiment, Riedel and Biershenk by name, returning to their barracks at 10 o'clock at night, met a party of Bavarian soldiers evidently much intoxicated. Words by no means civil passed between the Hessians and Bavarians, when the former passed on. Riedel, however, had occasion to stop for a moment, whilst his companion, Biershenk, walked slowly forward. Not being overtaken by Riedel, as he expected, in the course of a minute or two, he called to him, and, after several times repeating his call and receiving no answer, went back to the place where he had left him, where he found him lying on his face apparently dead. He had been struck by three daggers in his back—according to all probability by those of the Bavarian soldiers with whom he had spoken a few minutes before—and had fallen without uttering a syllable. The only motive for this murder—for the man is on the point of death—is the hate that Hessian and Bavarian soldiers mutually entertain for each other.

SPAIN.

The long-standing difference between Narvaer and the Queen-Mother, together with the Dictator's present indifference to power, have produced a change of ministry. The immediate cause was stated to be, that on the previous evening (the 9th) there had been a grand concert in the *salons* of the Queen Dowager, at which all the members of the royal family were present, but to which none of the Ministers had been invited. The Queen at first refused to accept the resignation; but ultimately she and Narvaer parted on good terms—the latter retiring to Bayonne. MM. Pidal and Mons are at the head of a new Cabinet, all the members of which belong to the party of Moderados, and advocate economy and administrative reform.

AMERICA.

We are promised weekly arrivals through the winter, the proprietors of the United States steam-vessels having determined on an alternate fortnightly departure. Public affairs proceed with an equable current. In Congress no successful effort at agitation, it is expected, will be made in the present session. The Union Committee in New York, in the belief of the necessity for a more permanent support of the constitution than any one party has hitherto given it, made a proposition that a convention of men of all parties should meet at Washington, and there organize specially as friends of the Union. This would have destroyed the present Whig and democratic organization, and have ensured a more powerful and harmonious one. But the leaders at Washington, after full consideration of the subject, objected to the scheme, on the ground that all danger of disunion had passed away, and, therefore, no such party as proposed would have any ground to stand upon, and its organization could not be permanent. So, then, there will probably be a "scrub" race for the presidency at the next election between half-a-dozen candidates of different shades and claims, out of whom the House of Representatives will make the selection, and, as the South will then hold the balance of power, it will virtually choose the next President.

The correspondence between Mr. Webster and the Austrian chargé has been received with almost universal satisfaction by the American people, and is expected to have its influence on the diplomacy of the Old World.—"We have been much interested," says a *Daily News* correspondent, "by the Earl of Carlisle's lecture on the United States. He was highly esteemed by those with whom he was intimate. His remarks are generally very fair, but we think them rather superficial."

Some indignation has been excited by the closing of the American Protestant chapel in Rome; as the Catholic clergy enjoy perfect equality in the States, and are always preaching up toleration.

The statistics of immigration to New York for the year 1850 show a decrease of 8,567 passengers as compared with 1849. The whole arrival for 1850 was 212,796. Of this number, 28,125 were English, and 116,552 Irish; in all, 144,677 British subjects.

The report of the declaration of war between St. Salvador and Honduras is confirmed. Mr. Chatfield had intimated that the British government would interfere.

Jenny Lind is now on her way to Havana. M. Monnot, the proprietor of the New York Hotel, has sailed for that place, to superintend her table. He is another Soyer, and eminently successful.

From Peru we learn that the 20th of December was the day appointed for the election of a president of the republic. Lima continued to be at the mercy of thieves, who had plundered all the convents. There is not a night without four or five alarms. The government, without means of repression, is unable to protect the citizens against these robbers—three hundred in number—perfectly well armed and organized.

Chili was again in a state of great agitation. The new laws of the government, prohibiting the right of re-union, created a profound sensation. Numerous meetings were organized in some of the principal cities; addresses were sent to the ministry, who immediately took repressive measures. An insurrectional movement occurred in the province of Aconcagua, and the people took to arms. The government made some illusory promises; but when the insurrection of Aconcagua was appeased, and order restored, it declared the provinces of Aconcagua and Santiago under martial law. This measure was received with great disapprobation by all the country, and the papers of Valparaiso are unanimous in blaming the authorities.

WEST INDIES.

We have now news up to the 31st ult. A letter from Kingston, of that date, says:—"Out of a small population, say 40,000, we have lost at least 4,000. But in Port Royal the mortality has been more fearful; out of about 900 of the inhabitants of Port Royal, 430 at least have fallen victims to the cholera. On the north side of the island—Montego Bay and Falmouth—the scourge is still raging in all its malignity; and the mortality in Montego Bay, amongst the children, is greater than it has been in any other part of the island. One estate in St. James, about nine miles from the town I have named, lost all hands on the property except the book-keeper and overseer, who fled in terror, leaving uninterred about thirty corpses. The ordeal through which we have passed has disclosed to us scenes that the greatest enemies of the island could not have supposed to exist. We have witnessed a degree of immorality on the part of our people, that makes one shudder to contemplate. The greatest heartlessness has been exhibited by hundreds. A man refused to assist in placing the corpse of his wife within its coffin, unless he was paid to do so, and he is only one of many who are equally barbarous. The greatest misery and destitution prevail, and those who can afford it have their charitable feelings taxed to the utmost extent."

The sanitary commissioners appointed by the governor of Barbadoes were most industriously engaged in causing every part of the island to be properly purified; the "hard-labour prisoners" from the gaols were employed on the work.

Lord Harris, the governor of Trinidad, has caused circulars to be written to the respective wardens, calling their attention to the possibility of cholera reaching that colony, and desiring them to impress on the minds of the inhabitants of their wards the necessity of extreme cleanliness in their habitations, and of the early removal of all filth, and the filling up or draining of all pools of stagnant water and other noxious matter.

EAST INDIES.

The items of military and political intelligence are,—that the Wuzeru Hill tribes made an abortive attack, on the 19th of November, on our Burmese frontier; that a collision between the Nizam and the Company's representative is likely; that Sir W. Gomm has assumed the command of the army; and that, during Sir Charles Napier's 18 months' administration 45 officers of the Bengal army have been brought to trial, of whom 14 have been cashiered, six dismissed, seven have lost rank, five suspended, and ten reprimanded; only two honourably acquitted, one acquitted, and four pardoned or their sentence commuted.

The Bengal railway works are proceeding. The public-spirited Hindoos readily give up land, and a novel and effective inducement is afforded by the promise that the names of those who give up their ground voluntarily are to be perpetuated by being inscribed on some one of the bridges or other works to be constructed thereon. The electric telegraph is progressing rapidly. Mr. Knight, the aeronaut, has met with an almost fatal accident, in his second ascent from Calcutta. The balloon fell in a rice swamp.

The new Governor of Ceylon has addressed his Council in a promising strain. He was "happy to find the revenue and expenditure in a prosperous state," and hoped to be able, at no distant period, to lessen the burdens of the people. "He was aware he succeeded to troublous times," but rejoiced in the present and prospective tranquillity of the island.

AUSTRALIA.

Letters and papers from Port Phillip, New South Wales, Launceston, and Hobart Town, to the 5th of October, describe the existence of a strong and combined movement against the further extension or continuance of the convict system. A great league was forming for the purpose of agitating the question throughout the whole of the Australian colonies, all of which, it is remarked, are deeply interested in the matter. At Hobart Town the members had taken the following pledge:—

We solemnly pledge ourselves neither to hire nor employ, directly or indirectly, convicts, male or female, whether called exiles, probationists, passholders, or ticket-of-leave men, and whether sent under the present or any other system of transportation, which shall arrive in the colony after the present date.

Meetings of the colonists had been held in Hobart Town, Launceston, Adelaide, Port Phillip, Sydney, and other places, at which resolutions of the same character were unanimously passed. There had also been meetings of the various trade unions, from which it appears that a determined opposition will be organized against the further continuance of the system.

Lord Grey has signified to the Governor of New South Wales, that the military force to be maintained in the colony, at the expense of the home government, will be reduced to a guard in the capital

and in Melbourne, the capital of the proposed province of Victoria; that the barracks will be transferred to the colony, by which the charge of providing and maintaining quarters must in future be undertaken; and that if a greater force is required, the local legislature must provide for the pay and allowances of an additional portion of the regular army.

His lordship has also addressed a despatch to Sir A. Fitzroy, further criminating Dr. Lang and his emigration scheme. He repeats that Dr. Lang's projects were entirely unauthorized by the Colonial Office, and concludes by advising his prosecution:—

You will observe that Dr. Lang had also rendered himself liable to a criminal prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences, if it can be shown that in any case he has positively asserted to intending emigrants, that he (Dr. Lang) had public land actually granted by the government for their location, or that her Majesty's government had acceded to those applications on his part which government, in point of fact, refused. If any such deception as this can be proved, and Dr. Lang is in the colony, I shall consider it a fit case for a prosecution on behalf of the colonial government, if, on consulting your legal advisers, they should advise you that there were legal grounds for such a proceeding.

A transportation debate in the New South Wales Legislature ended in pledging the Secretary of State that convictism should not be resumed.

In South Australia an association has been established "to secure to the colonists universal suffrage, vote by ballot, short Parliaments, no property qualification in representatives, and equal electoral districts."

There are within the limits of the city of Sydney, 288 houses with rents at £5 per annum; 1,493 houses let at above £5 and under £10; 1,767 houses let at from £10 to £20; and 4,204 at £20 per annum. The present franchise gives votes to less than one-third of the adult male population of the city.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Madlle. Carolina Duprez, the daughter of the celebrated French tenor, made her *début* last week at the Italian Opera in Paris, in the part of Lucia. Her success was almost without parallel, and at the conclusion of the opera she was three times called forward amid a storm of applause. It was stated that though only between seventeen and eighteen years of age, so dramatic and at the same time so finished a singer has not been heard at the Italiens since the days of Malibran. Her voice is a high soprano of extraordinary extent.

M. Drolling, the well-known painter, has just died in Paris. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

A German journal states that Sefeloge, the man who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, and who was sentenced to imprisonment for life, is now to be transferred to a lunatic asylum.

The directors of the Bank of Austria have resigned. The financial statement of the second quarter of 1850 has been published; the deficit is 18,585,131 florins.

Riots have taken place at Fiume. The Croatian population of that city have pulled down the Austrian flag, and hoisted the Croatian banner instead.

Wilhelm Meinhold, the author of the "Amber Witch," lately the pastor of a parish in Pomerania, is now in Berlin, preparing for admission into the Roman Catholic Church.

Lord and Lady Campden made a public recantation of the Protestant faith at Rome on New Year's day, and were received into the Roman Catholic Church, a ceremony at which Lord and Lady Feilding were present.

N. Ranieri, a painter of some reputation, died lately at Guardiagrele, in the Abruzzi, at the advanced age of 101. He never drank wine, and his diet was extremely simple.

Letters from Malta mention that about half-past two, a.m., on the 6th inst., from a perfect calm there instantaneously arose a most terrific tornado, such as is sometimes experienced on the coast of Africa, but fortunately it passed over in the short space of twenty minutes, when it fell as dead calm as before, without causing any injury either to the squadron or merchant shipping. At a few minutes after seven, however, on the same morning, two very violent shocks of an earthquake were felt throughout the island, and were even perceptible on ship-board in the harbours. No damage, however, was done, beyond shaking a few old houses.

A New York paper says: "An enormous mass of zinc ore, from the mines of the New Jersey Mining Company, is to be sent to the great London Exhibition. The dimensions are, five feet long, and between three and four feet broad and deep, the weight being nearly eight tons. It took a week to bring it over the mountains on one of the largest-sized trucks, with a twelve-horse team, and, in coming down the mountains, blocks and tackle, fastened to the trees, were required to hold it back."

The Papal power, as an aggressive spirit, has entered California. A bishop has been sent to that El Dorado, who, in addition to his spiritual duties, "is to examine and exhibit the titles of the old Jesuit property in California, and who will, it is thought, lay claim to 150,000,000 dollars worth of land, as the property of the early Jesuit missionaries in that country."

The Vatican contains eight grand staircases and two ordinary ones, twenty courts and squares, and four thousand two hundred and twenty-two rooms! With all its galleries, grounds, and appurtenances, it has been computed to cover as much space as the city of Turin.

A letter in the *Débats* states that the presence of the French army in Rome is regarded as so indispensable for the maintenance of security, that the foreigners who have taken apartments or houses on lease have had a clause inserted that, in the event of the French army leaving Rome, their engagement shall be null and void.

Publishers of all newspapers in the State of New York have been requested to send to the Secretary of State two copies of each newspaper published by them on the 1st of January, 1861, or the earliest publication after that time; one copy to be deposited in the State Library, and the other to be sent to the World's Fair, in London.

Letters received from the frontier state that Mazzini is continuing his peregrinations in Switzerland, and has revived the journal *Italia del Popolo*. His publications diffuse themselves through Rome, from a secret press, in spite of the police.

It is reported at Vienna that the Catholic powers contemplate uniting for regaining the sanctified spots in the Holy Land (by purchase and treaty, of course); and that the Order of the Holy Sepulchre shall be restored under the auspices of the Pope as Grand Master.

The ninth battalion of the garrison of Rendsburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, received, on the 7th, orders to march. Thinking they were about to attack the Danes, they cheerfully complied, but they were taken to the fortifications, and told to shoot a soldier of the battalion, who had been condemned to death by a court-martial for having killed a sub-lieutenant. They uttered cries of indignation, and refused to take part in the execution, saying that the sub-lieutenant had ill-treated his men. The officers succeeded in quieting them, and eight men were drawn by lot to shoot the soldier. When the word of command was given, three men fired in the air; the others discharged their muskets at the man, and he fell dead. The three refractory soldiers were at once seized, tried by court-martial, condemned to death, and early next morning were executed.

The embassy to England has been offered to, but not accepted by, Lamartine.

A woodman, engaged a few days back in cutting up some old trees, discovered in the body of one of them a skeleton cased in rusty armour. The form and ornaments of the armour shows that it goes back to the time of the religious wars. It is supposed that a wounded soldier had got into the tree as a place of refuge, and when in a state of exhaustion had fallen into the hollow.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

The Emir Bechir, who, during 50 years, played so important a part in Syria, died very recently. His eldest son, Halib, and younger son, Emir, who had both embraced Islamism, died a few days before him.

The official returns of the vote in Texas on the bill for granting ten millions indemnity, show but 8,488 in favour of it, 3,167 against it. The report of the controller and auditor, made at the extra session of the legislature, represents the whole ostensible debt of Texas to be 12,322,444 dols., of which the par value was 6,812,926 dols.

THREE LIVES LOST BY FIRE.—A fire broke out on Wednesday morning, shortly after two o'clock, at the public-house in St. Martin's-lane, kept by Ben Caunt, the pugilist and "ex-champion" of England. The extent of damage done to the house is comparatively trifling, but two of Caunt's children, and a young woman named Ruth Lowe, who slept in the attic, were burnt to death. Caunt himself was absent, and his wife asked a niece, who was staying in the house, to sleep with her for the night; the latter returned to her room to look under the bed, and when so engaged it is supposed that a spark dropped. Mrs. Caunt had been in bed only a very few moments when she was aroused by the waiter, calling out from the third floor that the house was on fire, and urging her to make her escape. She instantly rose and aroused a niece who was sleeping with an infant on the same floor; the three are said to have literally walked through the flames down stairs. The waiter opened the trap door in the roof, and handed out the persons who slept in this part of the house on to the leads. The barmaid, the maid-servant, and Mr. Caunt's eldest son (a boy about twelve years of age), were all rescued in this manner; but it appears that, in their alarm and excitement, the other children had got out of the bed and hidden themselves beneath it, and here, when the fire was got under, the Brigade men found their remains burnt almost to a cinder. The body of Ruth Lowe, a remarkably fine young woman, aged eighteen, was found in another part of the room, extended on the floor, and reduced to an almost shapeless mass. A coroner's jury found that the deceased parties were suffocated in a certain fire, the origin of which they had no evidence to determine.

CAPTAIN COOK AND CAPTAIN AARON SMITH.—It will be recollected by our readers, that an action was lately brought by Captain Aaron Smith against Captain Cook for libel, in having charged him with acts of piracy. The jury, under the direction of Chief Justice Denman, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £10 damages. A subscription was immediately set on foot in the city to reimburse Captain Cook for the expenses of the trial, and in a few days upwards of £250 was contributed. Amongst the subscribers are the names of many of the principal merchants, underwriters, shipowners, and bankers of London, including Mr. George Frederic Young and Mr. Samuel Gurney; and also a great number of captains in the merchant service.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

ACCOMMODATION OF ARTIZANS.

The accommodation of our visitors is the point which has excited the most misgivings. When Peter the Hermit and his friends made a visit of piety to the East, their progress, wherever they went, proved mutually inconvenient, for the guests perished, and the hosts were devoured. How is London to entertain these northern hordes, these crusaders of science? Genius ever rises with difficulty. The problem is already in the process of solution. An agent of the Midland Company, commissioned to organize the special trains to the Exhibition, thus described, on Wednesday, to the work-people of Leeds, some of the arrangements that had been made:—

"His intention was to get parties into London as early as possible in the day, in order that the same train might bring away those whose time had expired; and in this way, as fast as apartments were vacated by one set of visitors, they would be occupied by others, and every visitor would find his lodgings ready for him. Mr. Redgrave had informed him, that as yet, very few lodgings for artisans had been registered; but there was one admirable establishment registered—that of Mr. Harrison, who was fitting up as a Mechanics' House, a building erected some time ago, in Ranelagh-road. There would be in it two sleeping-rooms, containing an area of 25,000 feet, and two other dormitories of half the size. These four rooms were calculated to provide accommodation for 1,000 persons per night. Every lodger would have his separate bed-room, and it would be separated from all the others by a partition seven feet high. The upper part of the apartments would be open for the purposes of ventilation. In each room would be a good bed, and every man would have the key of his own dormitory. Each room would be five feet wide and six-and-a-half feet long, with a bedstead extending down one side of it, upon which would be a hair or wool mattress, with ample blankets, sheets, &c. Then the dining-room would have an area of 2,500 feet, and the reading and smoke-rooms would be of the same size. On the top of the building was a lantern 1,500 feet square, from which visitors could obtain an excellent view of 'Old Father Thames' and the surrounding country. As to the victualling department, hot rolls would be baked upon the premises, and the mode for charging for food would be such that every man would only pay for just what he ate. Mr. Harrison's opinion was that a very decent breakfast would be had for 4d. or 6d. and a good dinner for 8d.; and there would be no lack of provisions there, for the contracts were already entered into. The price of lodgings would be 15d. per night, including attendance. Boots would be cleaned for 1d. per pair; the barber would attend to their heads and chins equally cheap; and there would be a room for luggage, the charge for storage in which would be 1d. An omnibus would run between the Mechanics' House and the Exhibition, the fare by which would only be 1d. All these arrangements would be carried out under the supervision of the Executive Committee, so that there could be no doubt of everything being done well and efficiently. The utmost liberty would be given to the lodgers, but care would be taken that no one should be suffered to create an annoyance; and there would be persons there ready to take charge of those who, through drink or otherwise, should forget for a time how to take care of themselves. Other establishments would, no doubt, be opened."

Now that we have an object of pilgrimage, the caravan and the caravansary spring up as a matter of course, in the shape of special trains and "Mechanics' Houses." And all this can be done with a profit. Those who undertake it are not afraid of numbers; on the contrary, they only want to be assured of a mob. The more the better; and, instead of numbers breeding dearth, the more numerous the guests the cheaper will be the entertainment. The question "What may be done?" is soon answered here; for, greater the apparent difficulty, the greater the actual facility. It is in everybody's mouth that the structure in Hyde Park will prove the type of a new order of architecture, and that henceforth we shall have cities of iron and glass. Much the same may now be said of its accessories, the regulated conflux and reflux of visitors on the railroad, and the metropolitan hotels for the million. We shall live to see the time, at least there is no real obstacle, when the whole population of this country will be as well able to visit the metropolis and other great towns, to make an occasional visit to some watering place, or a tour through the Lakes or North Wales, as their employers and their landlords.—*Times*.

THE NEW MANCHESTER EDUCATION SCHEME.—Sir John Kaye Shuttleworth has addressed a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, expressing his general approval of the new educational scheme, to which we adverted last week. The *Times* of Thursday also declares strongly in favour of it; and Mr. Joseph Kay, author of "The Social Condition of England," speaks of it in highly favourable terms. In a letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, after giving an outline of the proposed plan, he concludes by saying:—

It will be a remarkable thing if the active merchants and manufacturers of the north, so overwhelmed as they necessarily are by their vast commercial undertakings, should have the honour of solving the education question. It will add another leaf to the laurels of Manchester.

The inhabitants of that city were principally instrumental in breaking off the shackles from the enormous commerce of our empire. They are now completing a

stupendous work, in order to convey to the city an unlimited supply of fresh water. They have made the town one of the cleanest and best lighted of any of the empire. They have newly-completed a great free library for the poor, and they are just finishing one of the most perfect and commodious hospitals in the kingdom.

I hope, Sir, that in a few months we may be able to add to all this, that they have obtained for themselves one of the best working schemes of public education that the world has yet seen.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The Rev. John Clay, the Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, has published in his annual report a comparative view of crime and population in each of the English counties:—

Counties.	Estimated Population, 1849.	Criminals in 1849.	Proportion of Criminals to Population, 1849.
Worcester	250,000	653	1 in 383
Gloucester	470,000	1,063	" 442
Middlesex	1,770,000	3,861	" 456
Monmouth	175,000	370	" 473
Hereford	115,000	242	" 475
Berks	175,000	358	" 489
Warwick	461,000	910	" 507
Southampton	390,000	751	" 519
Herts	165,000	318	" 520
Chester	450,000	861	" 523
South Lancashire	1,550,000	2,879	" 538
Somerset	463,000	885	" 555
Oxford	170,000	303	" 561
Bucks	162,000	287	" 564
Dorset	183,000	326	" 577
Cambridge	182,000	309	" 589
Stafford	610,000	1,009	" 604
Wilts	274,000	452	" 606
Surrey	680,000	1,109	" 613
Suffolk	331,000	537	" 616
Kent	612,000	980	" 624
Essex	367,000	587	" 625
Devon	560,000	893	" 627
Sussex	335,000	502	" 643
Rutland	23,000	35	" 657
Northampton	215,000	327	" 657
Huntingdon	62,000	93	" 666
Norfolk	430,000	633	" 679
Salop	252,000	347	" 726
Beds	136,000	182	" 741
Lincoln	395,000	529	" 747
Leicester	231,000	299	" 773
Notts	270,000	311	" 792
York	1,800,000	2,022	" 890
Westmoreland	57,600	57	" 1000
Northumberland	274,000	261	" 1050
North Lancashire	458,000	412	" 1112
Cornwall	377,000	277	" 1144
Cumberland	185,000	159	" 1164
Durham	390,000	321	" 1215
Derby	304,000	245	" 1241

Appended to this document, Mr. Clay gives a map of England, on which he has coloured, or shaded rather, the degree of crime of each county.

RAGGED SCHOOLS IN EDINBURGH.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of what are known in Edinburgh as Dr. Guthrie's Original Ragged Schools, was held last week. The Duke of Argyll presided, and delivered a speech which well sustained his character for superior oratory. His statements, as to the particular institution, were very encouraging:—

During the year the total number who have passed through these schools is 460; there are now on the roll 279, which is 14 more than at the same period last year, and 63 more than at the same period of 1848. Formerly the immigrant Irish children were 294 to the 150 of Scotch children; now the proportion is reversed, and the Scotch are 280 to the 180 Irish. No difficulty has been found in getting situations for the lads when they leave school. The superintendent is sometimes at a loss to settle the demands made on him. If the children be taken merely for their value, like articles at a bazaar, it will at least indicate that sound economical principles are in operation, which will maintain an effect after any excitement shall have passed away. The effects on juvenile crime surpass the striking effects already proclaimed. In 1847—that is, the first year of the operation of these schools—the total commitments were 4,734, the centesimal proportion of children under fourteen being 5.6; in 1848, the commitments had increased to 5,000, but the juvenile had decreased to 3 per cent.; in 1849, there was a still further increase of the commitments to 5,709, but a diminution of 2 per cent. in the juvenile commitments; in 1850, there was a slight decrease in the total commitments, the numbers being 4,865, and the juvenile per-centage was reduced to 1 per cent.

Dr. Guthrie stated the cost of each of these 500 children at £5 a-year, and it required a period of five years to complete the process: so that the cost of "finishing" the 500 would be 12,500—a large sum—but he could show a larger on the other side:—

If the Schools were shut up to-morrow, and the children restored again to the ignorance, poverty, cruelty, and hardship of the life of the criminal, the cost of them would not be £12,500, but £150,000. He did not know if it would ever happen, but if they went on at the present rate the governor of the prison would have nothing to do. They had as yet, however, only done a fourth part. It was not £2,000, nor £4,000, nor £6,000, but £10,000 that was needed; and if they did not remove the evil in this way, they would have to do it in another and much more expensive way.

Resolutions pledging the meeting to increased exertion for extending the operations of the institution were spoken to by Mr. Fox Maule, Sir David Brewster, Professor Gregory, and other distinguished men.

Mr. Leach, of Manchester, stated at a Chartist *soirée* at Sheffield lately, that "he had spent eighteen of the best years of his life in speech-making, but he would be sorry to waste the next eighteen years without making a more sensible and manly effort towards doing good."

The consumption of cotton, in the last year, at Manchester, it is stated was upwards of 770,000,000 lbs., or about 1,000 tons per day.

MORE CANDID THAN COURTEOUS.—An editor of an Illinois paper replies to a contributor:—"An interesting female correspondent sends us a very uninteresting piece of poetry. The moon is called bright—the stars flattered with the original appellation of 'meek-eyed,'—the trees come in for a full share of eulogy, and the falling spring is pronounced silver-plated, or something to that effect. If Mary will send us an affidavit that she has washed her dishes, mended the hose, and swept the house the week after she was blasted with poetic fire, we will give in, and startle the literary world from its lethargy. For the present we say, *darn your stockings, and darn your poetry too.*"

UNCONSCIOUS PHONOGRAPHY.—An assistant overseer in Gloucestershire, lately submitting his books to a bench of magistrates, was asked what he meant by placing "O. P." before the names of certain ratepayers. "On't pay, please your worships!" was the answer.

CLERICAL WAR UPON REPORTERS.—The *Plymouth Journal* has again sent its reporters to the Puseyite church of St. Stephen, Devonport. On the former occasion the stenographer was fairly paralyzed in his vocation by an adjuration from the pulpit—this time, he and his companions were violently compelled to desist. In order to try the legality of this interference, the verger was summoned before the magistrates for an assault. On the part of the defence, an attempt was made to show that the reporters had misconducted themselves—that one of them had looked round to count the people in the church—that they had refused to desist writing when they were called upon by the defendant to do so. Several witnesses were called for the defence; but they, though not disinterested parties, could not deny that the defendants had sworn at and assaulted the complainants. But neither had the complainants any independent evidence; so the bench censured "the beards" for a want of discretion; with regard to the reporters observed that when they attend on such occasions, with the object of taking notes, they are bound to act with the greatest decorum; and as the evidence had not been sufficient to show that the complainants had been so guarded, they dismissed the case.

Sir Peter Laurie, having an offender of some five or six years old before him, one day last week, said he "would take him in hand," and try what a whipping would do. "Won't that make him worse?" asked his mother. Sir Peter replied, that if he seemed none the better for the rod, he would give it him again, until he was sensible of its efficacy.

CLERICAL PULPIT DRESS.—An application having been made to the Bishop of Worcester by the churchwardens of the parish of Leamington, in reference to the vicar wearing a set of clerical robes, which had been presented to him by a body of the parishioners, his Lordship has replied:—"Gentlemen,—I have no hesitation in not simply sanctioning the resumption of the gown and cassock as a preaching dress on the part of the vicar of Leamington, but also in expressing my distinct approbation of such a change. In a charge delivered by me some years since, I stated my reasons for considering the gown and cassock the proper dress for a preacher. Among other reasons I then mentioned the fact that this is the dress still adopted by preachers before the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and, as we know no bodies are so little liable to change as universities, it is reasonable thence to infer that such was the preaching dress at the time of the Reformation. The only ground for using the surplice in the pulpit has been the supposed propriety of continuing the service after the sermon with the prayer for the church militant;" which notion his lordship proceeds to combat.

A MURDER was committed on Monday, at Lawshall, near Bury St. Edmund's, on the person of a married woman, who had some time been separated from her husband; the supposed perpetrator is in custody.

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL GEORGE VENEOR.—On the afternoon of Monday last this venerable officer, who was one of the six field-marshal of England, died at his residence at Richmond, Surrey, at a very advanced age. So far back as 1779 he entered the army, as ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards, in which regiment he continued for many years. In 1793 he accompanied the 3rd Foot Guards to Holland, and served with them in Holland and Flanders; he went with the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and was present in the affair at the lines of Zuype (where he was wounded), at the battle of Alkmaar, and in the actions of the 17th of September, 6th and 9th of October. At the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807, he commanded the pickets and outposts. Since 1814 he held the colonelcy of the 55th regiment, which is thus vacant. In 1846 he was made a field-marshal, together with the Marquis of Anglesey and the late Sir George Nugent.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 22, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—There is no reliable information from France as to the course likely to be adopted by the President; but in the place thereof numerous conjectures and speculations. The generally received rumour assigns the presidency of the new cabinet to Odillon Barrot, with seats for Leon Faucher and Fould, and General Oudinot as military chief. The Assembly has been debating, with great intension, the law of privilege; amendments, proposing to protect a representative from arrest without the au-

thorization, or during the sitting of the Assembly, were both rejected. The President, as if intending to maintain his independence and resign the hopes of a dotation, has been making some steps in an economical direction. He has caused several of his sixty-three horses to be sold, and dismissed many of his servants. General Narvaex arrived in Paris on Monday morning. It has been rumoured that he is to succeed, as ambassador, the Duke of Sotomayer, who is said to have been recalled to Madrid. M. Odillon Barrot disappeared from the Assembly at four o'clock. The report circulated that he had been summoned to the Elysée.

GERMANY.—A curious fact has transpired with reference to the golden civic crown which the citizens of Leipzig presented to Manteuffel a fortnight ago. This splendid present turns out to have been a stock piece in the window of one of the Leipzig smiths, and to have been originally made for Robert Blum, the Leipzig democrat, whose untimely end at Vienna prevented it from being presented to him. The reminiscences which thus attach to the article must be highly gratifying to its present possessor. On the 18th inst., the anniversary of the coronation of the King of Prussia, the King held an extraordinary levee, and conferred various orders of knighthood on about 250 persons: M. Manteuffel was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle—first class.

CEPHALONIA.—Her Majesty's steam-packet, "Triton," which reached Malta on the night of the 10th January, brought accounts of a threatening of fresh disturbances at Cephalonia, given rise to by the return to his constituents of the representative for that island, whose motion for the annexation of the Ionian Islands to Greece has recently led to the dissolution of the Ionian Parliament. The steam-ship, "Spiteful," was immediately ordered off from Malta to Cephalonia; and the "Scourge," war-steamer, and one of the ships-of-the-line, under the command of Sir W. Parker, are preparing to follow, to support the Lord High Commissioner in any measures he may deem it fitting to adopt.

BELGIUM.—King Leopold is likely to experience, in his turn, the embarrassments of a Ministerial crisis. The Ministry had undertaken to reduce the present army expenditure of Belgium to 25,000,000 francs, and had entrusted the Ministry of War to General Brialmont, on the understanding that he was to act up to the view of the rest of the cabinet in the plans for reduction. General Brialmont accepted the appointment, but instead of carrying out the views of his colleagues, announced in the chamber, on Monday, that he could not realize any of the reductions proposed. Hereupon a "scandal" took place in the Chamber, and the Ministry is on the eve of dissolution.

SPAIN.—A Madrid letter of the 18th mentions a report that the resignation of General Narvaex was owing to a quarrel with the Queen Mother, in consequence of his refusing to present a bill to the Cortes, declaring her children by the Duke de Rianzares members of the royal family, and entitled to the honours paid to princes and princesses of royal blood.

SWITZERLAND.—The inhabitants of St. Imier, in the canton of Berne, have risen in defence of a Prussian Jew, named Basswitz, who has made himself very popular among them by his benevolence as a physician, but had been called upon by the police to depart as a political refugee. A commissioner of the government has been sent to the place. The French ambassador has signed a passport to enable Basswitz to proceed to Havre; if he should not leave before the 16th, the government will send troops to occupy St. Imier.

ANTI-PAPAL AGITATION.

ALLEGED INTENDED PROSECUTION OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The *Globe* of last night says:—"With reference to a statement in one of the morning papers, that Cardinal Wiseman has had notice of an intended prosecution for a misdemeanour, we are at liberty to state, that no such notice has been given on the part of the Government. We believe that a document has been sent to his Eminence, at the instance of a gentleman legally connected with the City, containing some admissions which the Cardinal is requested to make, in order to raise the question of the legality, or otherwise, of his archiepiscopal assumptions. The step has been taken in the exercise of the right which belongs to every subject, to institute a prosecution in any case in which he may consider the criminal law of the country violated, and without the cognizance of her Majesty's law officers."

THE ADDRESS in reply to the speech from the throne will, it is said, be moved by the Marquis of Kildare, and seconded by Mr. Peto, M.P. for Norwich.—*The Times*.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.—The *Daily News* of this morning contains the translation of a memo-

rial to Cardinal Wiseman from the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Beverley, Yorkshire. They address his eminence with respect, but with no approach to adulation; and solicit him to use his influence in moulding their ecclesiastical constitution in harmony with the laws of England. The following is the specification of their wishes:—

"1. That their ecclesiastical constitution be compounded of these four ingredients—the civil law of England, the canon law (in spirituals) of the Catholic Church, the common law, and the just and equitable statute laws of their beloved country. 2. They deprecate all spiritual interference with the civil rights of individuals, in reference to property, knowing, as they do, the fatal consequences arising from such interference, in a country where Catholic bishops cannot exercise any civil authority whatsoever, in order to carry out the sentences of spiritual tribunals. 3. They deprecate the introduction of any mere foreign system of ecclesiastical legislation, as obnoxious to their own feelings, and as hateful to the millions by whom they are surrounded and with whom they are in constant intercourse. 4. They implore your Eminence to oppose the establishment of any spiritual courts which may, in the mode of their construction, be liable to the imputation of undue influence; such courts being in England held in utter abhorrence, and in all countries condemned by men who have been nurtured in the principles of rational freedom. 5. The memorialists have long borne, but they have borne with an impatience subdued only by a sense of religion, the system which has prevailed in the nomination of bishops. On this point they now look forward to a complete change—a change which may give to the governed an effective affirmative in the nomination of those who are to be their governors."

THE "THIEVES' KITCHEN."—The attention of the magistrates has several times recently been called to a cellar in Fox-court, Gray's-inn-lane; and at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday, the keeper of the place, William Bristol, was convicted of theft in the neighbourhood. The police put forward one of their body, named Fisher, who made a statement to the following effect:—"He had known the prisoner for three years as a member of a gang of daring thieves, and as the 'deputy' or sub-landlord of a notorious den in Fox-court, Gray's-inn-lane, known as the 'Thieves' Kitchen,' which was a regular receptacle of stolen property, and where nightly could be seen thieves, prostitutes, and beggars of all ages and both sexes, huddled together indiscriminately. Some short time ago he was on duty near Fox-court, and on contriving to peep into the 'Kitchen' through a window, he saw the prisoner in the room with a line tied across it, and from this line was suspended a coat, in the pockets of which were placed pocket-handkerchiefs. A dozen little boys surrounded the prisoner, and each in turn tried his skill in removing a handkerchief without moving the coat or shaking the line. If he performed the manœuvre with skill and dexterity, he received the congratulations of the prisoner; if he did it clumsily, or in such a manner as would have led to detection had the operation been performed in the usual manner in the street, the prisoner beat them with severity. There were, in fact, two kitchens, one being superior to the other; three-pence was charged for a night's accommodation therein, and in the other the charge was twopenny per night. The prisoner was the 'deputy' of both. The learned judge said he most sincerely regretted that the court had not the power of passing such a sentence as would rid the country of the prisoner, and he might think himself fortunate in having been convicted of misdemeanour only. For that misdemeanour the court could not sentence him to transportation, and the sentence was that he be kept to hard labour for eighteen calendar months. It was understood that the parish authorities would endeavour to suppress the place."

SHORT WEIGHT IN COALS.—The affair of Captain Ray, the coal-merchant, and Messrs. Cuthbert and Co., was again brought before the Alderman yesterday. Mr. Coombes, of Dalgleish-wharf, Scotland-yard, appeared, as he was the party by whom the coals were actually sent. He represented by his solicitor, that the short weight arose from the negligence of the carmen. Under all the circumstances, and presuming that Mr. Coombes did not benefit by the short weight in the delivery of the coals, the Alderman convicted the defendant in the penalty of 1s. for each sack named in the summons, and ordered him to pay the costs, amounting to £1 9s. in all. The money was then paid into court. It was stated that nearly £160 had been subscribed on the Coal Exchange for the purpose of carrying on these and similar inquiries.

INCOME-TAX.—It is not generally known how small a portion of the people pay the property-tax. Mr. William Ray Smee says, in his pamphlet on the income-tax, that out of the twenty millions of which our population is composed, only 600,000 pay this impost. The same writer remarks that the houses charged with the window-tax are only 14 per cent. on the total number; and that were the malt-tax taken off, the ale now sold at 6d. might be retailed at 2d. a quart. These facts are startling and suggestive to a Chancellor with a surplus revenue.—*Morning Chronicle*.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

The supply of Grain and Flour in this week is moderate. Our trade is still without animation. Prices as on Monday. Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 900; foreign, 4,630 quarters. Barley—English, 4,550 quarters. Oats—English, 9,330; Irish, 1,300; foreign, 7,500 quarters. Flour—English, 9,940; foreign, 2,100 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. T. Fish." It will be better to send each petition in a separate wrapper, although we believe they may be enclosed in a single one. About memorials to her Majesty, we are not sure whether they can be transmitted postage free. Some correspondent, perhaps, will furnish the information.

"Wm. Aitchison." We dare say it reached us, and was put into the proper hands, with between eighty and ninety others. This simple fact, perhaps, will be held to absolve us from intentional neglect.

The note from Northampton received and acknowledged with many thanks.

"Maurice Rees" writes,—"At a quarterly meeting of the Welsh district of Independent denomination, held December 24th and 25th, in Berea, and the city of St. David's, the all-absorbing subject, the Pope's bull, was brought forward in the conference at Berea—when nearly all the ministers took the same common-sense view of the subject as yourself, notwithstanding that several of them are readers of, and subscribers to, the *Patriot*."

"H. Kiddle." Critics who write in the vein animadverted upon, are most severely punished when left unnoticed.

"Peter Meares." If he absolutely insists on the publication of his letter, and will take upon himself all the responsibility of provoking replies which we can foresee will be sent, and will be a source of annoyance, we shall comply. But, with our knowledge of the whole affair, we advise silence. No personal reflection seems to have been intended—and vindication is, therefore, in our opinion, unnecessary. But if it is deemed otherwise, we will give place to his letter, and wash our hands of what may follow.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1851.

SUMMARY.

"MORE last words"—which, being interpreted, means "Another County Meeting." Suffolk *loquitur*—late in the field, but not too late to "swell the triumph, and partake the gale." A meeting convened by the Lord Lieutenant at Stowmarket, seems to have fallen short of sanguine anticipation. The requisition was forwarded with 120 signatures appended to it, of which forty were those of clergymen, and twenty of lay improprators. Every arrangement was made for holding the meeting in the open air, but as, at the commencement of proceedings, not above a hundred persons were present, the Assembly Rooms were judiciously preferred. As time wore on, however, and business proceeded, the rooms, we are told, got densely crowded—but no adjournment took place. The original resolutions were all carried, notwithstanding the offer of two amendments to the meeting. Suffolk, therefore, may now write itself down Protestant.

Two orators have recently attracted some attention. Their theme is the same—the iniquities of Papal Rome. Their mode of treating it, however, differs considerably, and produces, we can well believe, a vastly different effect. We allude to the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, and Father Gavazzi, now in London. Both are impassioned—but, if we may judge from the reports we have seen, the one gets himself up into a *furore*, the other strives hard to keep it in check. Mr. Stowell's earnestness is coarse, rude, half-mechanical—Father Gavazzi's is that of a sensitive and a poetical mind. The English clergyman speaks like a man who has nursed an antipathy by one-sided reading, and who, in cherishing his dislike, gratifies likewise his enmity to all tolerance. The Italian priest pours forth his anathemas like one who has seen the abominations he denounces, whose religious hopes have been scathed by the horrid sight, and whose intensest desire it is to save others from the snare. Hugh Stowell's vehement abhorrence of Catholicism, having a very secondary regard to the slavish principles it embodies, is associated with a narrow-minded exclusiveness tinged with Pharisaism. Father Gavazzi enlarges his heart as he breaks away from his church, sees and rejoices over what is good even in it, and welcomes with open arms the good which he finds elsewhere. This is emphatically a man of creeds—that, a man of right sympathies. We are carried away by the one, in spite of a back-ground consciousness that we are fools in being so carried

away—but the other awes us, penetrates our whole being, and sends us away filled, not so much with wonder at him, as with intense interest in his subject. Both, we doubt not, will do some good—but that of the last will be less mingled with harm than that of the first—for the first chiefly affects the temper, whilst the last sways the profoundest emotions of the heart.

The *Patriot* is very angry with us for the brief allusion we made last week to it among others, in connexion with the repeal of the Bible printing monopoly. We shall not reciprocate its spleen, but we cannot forbear asking, "Why so very sore?" For some weeks past we have been honoured by editorial allusions in every number that has appeared, the tone of which betokens some inward wound. It has spit fire at us like a cat with the distemper. What is the matter? We do not wish to pry into affairs which do not concern us, but we must confess, that the irascible and repeated attacks made on us do pique somewhat our curiosity. Indeed, it is rather remarkable that in this anti-Papal agitation, temper seems to have got awry on small provocations. If we might so far presume, we would advise our contemporary not to lose its time in hunting up our delinquencies. We will willingly tell him of more than he knows of, if that will do him service. But we much doubt it—and we may suggest that the personal attacks which mightily please some readers—secretaries, perhaps, and persons of that ilk—are read with regret by many more—not for the injury they are likely to do, but for the infirmity which they betray.

Ministerial intentions are beginning to ooze out. It has been whispered in the clubs, and published in the papers, that Government intends to prohibit the *future* assumption of territorial ecclesiastical titles conferred on Englishmen by the Pope, and to restrict the introduction and circulation of Papal bulls in this country—to forbid the existence of monastic institutions—and to refuse the privilege of residence here to Jesuits. The measure, it is said, will leave Cardinal Wiseman, and the existing batch of Roman bishops untouched, but will prevent their being followed by successors. We decline commenting on what has, as yet, no basis but in rumour, probable as that rumour may be—but we can hardly conceive of a more lame and impotent conclusion to the late universal uproar—a more complete mouse-birth of a mountain in labour. All Europe will grin at us as having given a national exemplification of the proverb, "Much cry, and little wool."

On another question—the Window-tax—their resolution seems to be bolder and wiser. This most impolitic and cruel of all fiscal exactions is to be totally repealed, and, to cover one-third of the loss which the Exchequer will thereby sustain, a moderate house-tax is to be substituted. The revenue surplus will even then, we believe, afford an ample margin for the abolition of taxes on knowledge. We trust, therefore, that incipient efforts will not be suspended. The two marks of fiscal tyranny ought, if possible, to perish together—unrestricted light and air for the body ought to be accompanied by unrestricted light and sustenance for the mind. The first, perhaps, is the most requisite—the last yields to the first only in order, not in importance. But there is no good reason why we should not have both.

The contest in France, between the legislative and the executive bodies, has terminated in the defeat and resignation of Louis Napoleon's ministry. The committee appointed by the National Chamber reported, in a much more moderate spirit than was anticipated, on the dismissal of General Changarnier, admitting the right of the Executive, but blaming the exercise of that right. The debate was one turning on the question of confidence for no confidence in the newly-appointed Cabinet, and is considered to have been the most important since the revolution of 1848. We gather from it the conclusion that whatever may be the perils which environ the Republic, those perils are caused chiefly by the professional politicians—the notabilities—and that the bulk of the people would prefer to abide by the form of government they now possess, rather than disturb again the reign of public order, and risk the fruits of quiet industry. Louis Napoleon may still, if he pleases, retain his independent attitude—whether he will do so, urgent as are his demands for another dotation, seems very doubtful.

General Narvaex has resigned his portfolio and left Spain. The sudden event is yet unexplained—but it is probable that the General has been so frequently and systematically thwarted in his views by the Palace Camarilla, as to have been glad to seize hold of any plausible pretext for resignation and temporary departure from Madrid.

The Dresden Conference still deliberates in solemn silence. Its plans will be ripe before they are unveiled to the public. That they will evince the smallest spirit of liberality is to the last degree unlikely. Some notion of their character may be gathered from Manteuffel's denunciation of what he calls the Hessian rebellion. He describes it as "a dressing-gown and slippers revolution"—declares it to be specially dangerous, and evidently

shows how much more agreeable it would have been to the despots of Central Europe, if the Hessians, instead of opposing a passive resistance to their Elector, had erected barricades, and appealed to the arbitrement of the sword. Let Germans learn a lesson from this bitter escapade. Their princes would much rather have Baden insurrection to deal with, than a Hessian "official revolution." Yes! the true way to conquer liberty is by an universal determination "not to do."

Poor Bem is dead—having departed this life as a Mahamedan. Kossuth, his more noble-minded compatriot, remains in exile. Memorials to Lord Palmerston, to use his good offices in Kossuth's behalf, are being got up. May they speed well, and accomplish the wished-for end!

CHANCERY REFORM.

MOST of our readers of the male sex will, probably, have been made acquainted, when at school, with the meaning of the phrase, "getting the head into chancery." The slang—we blush to write it—has a pugilistic reference. The fact it denotes is when of two combatants, one gets the head of his antagonist under his left arm, clasped as by a vice, and with his disengaged fist, knocks it about *ad libitum*. A more atrocious specimen of barbarism than is presented by this spectacle it is difficult to conceive. But it is far outdone by that very court from which the significance of the phrase describing it is borrowed. We know not how to characterise the systematic villany of the Court of Chancery, and its methods of dispensing equity, without seeming to lay ourselves open to the charge of gross exaggeration. There are some birds, we believe, whose strange instinct it is, whenever one of their number droops or is ailing, for all the rest of the flock to fall upon it, and peck it to death. An estate in Chancery is similarly dealt with. No matter how it gets there—whether by the unscrupulous act of a wrongful claimant—or the litigious temper of a man with undoubted rights—or by an amicable suit with a view to legal protection—when it is there, it is held to be fair game to the lawyers. Just in proportion to its intrinsic worth is the rush made at it. The most ingenious devices have been framed, and are daily put in practice, for slicing it—the cruellest indifference towards the owner of it is manifested—year after year it is detained for further plunder—and it not unfrequently happens, by the time that judgment is ready, that the whole of it is ordered to be sold to pay the costs. In other words, the Chancery Court receives the oyster from two disputants, and before their eyes, and with torturing deliberateness of manner, eats all that is edible, and returns to plaintiff and defendant a shell each.

We have just received a variety of printed documents from the Chancery Reform Association, from which we gather the following most impressive facts. The property at this moment locked up in the power of the Chancery Court considerably exceeds the sum of *two hundred millions*. The fees paid by suitors to taxing-masters in Chancery, at the rate of 3 per cent. on the taxed bills of costs, during the year between November 1848, and November 1849, amounted, according to a parliamentary return made in March last, to £31,781—showing that in that year taxed costs to between £1,000,000 and £1,100,000 had been paid by suitors—to which, when untaxed costs are added, the total amount will reach to £2,000,000 a-year, at the very least. There are suits now pending which have been in the Court of Chancery for upwards of a century; and the simplest cause to put a legatee in possession of his estate can hardly be carried through in less than from ten to twenty years, the fees and lawyers' bills steadily mounting up the whole time. This is bad enough, and a very appropriate background it makes to various pictures of the horrible—prisoners (for "contempt" so called) of thirty-eight years' standing—widows and orphans left in affluence, and dying in a workhouse—hearts broken, and reason cracked, by agonizing and protracted delays—suicides committed to escape the torture of a process in equity. But this is not all. "If the transit of property from hand to hand," observes the *Times*, "be impeded, as it is, by the process of the Court, the mere law-costs, considerable as they would be, as a per centage, are the very smallest item in the account. The question affects us all. We may all be executors or trustees to-morrow. It is not one man in a hundred that passes through life without being called upon to perform some such office for relations or friends. We fall asleep trustees, and awake parties to a Chancery suit, and the forms of procedure in Chancery appear to be such that a man had better gather together what little of his property he can and take himself off, than suffer himself to be entrapped into its caverns." Lord Langdale says, "Of all the grievances which affect a country, none tend so certainly to unfasten all the bands which hold society in peace and harmony together as those which are found to prevail in this Court, and yet there are none which excite so little clamour or alarm—none, perhaps, which attract so little of public atten-

tion." "Yes! Mr. Counsel," said a Vice-Chancellor not very long ago, in reply to an application to his Honour, in an administration suit, to order the usual reference to the Master; "Yes! let the usual decree go for *destroying the estate in due course of law*." These are glimpses merely of the Chancery system, viewed as a whole—to be properly sensible of its ingenious wickedness, it is necessary to become familiar with some of its details. A case is now before us. In a few sentences as possible we will attempt to describe it.

A. has an estate left to his wife, with remainder to her children, upon her death. B., the executor, being about to sell some of the houses and lands, for the purpose of satisfying debts due from the testator, A., believing that sufficient assets were in B.'s hands to meet the demands upon the estate, files a bill in Chancery for an account. This was in 1833. B. puts in answers—the bill is amended, and amended answers follow. In 1835 A.'s wife bears a child. The Lord Chancellor insists upon the infant being brought into court. The suit is "abated"—a supplemental bill has to be filed, making the infant a plaintiff, and all the other parties have again to put in answers. The child, however, dies a few weeks after birth. A. has then to take out letters of administration to the estate of the deceased infant, and to file another supplemental bill, demanding another edition of answers. In 1836, A.'s wife bears him a second child, which has to be presented in court. This babe also dies, and all the formalities necessary in the former case are repeated in this. In 1838, another child is born to A., and the whole process has to be gone through again; and in 1840 a fourth child, and the necessary Chancery consequences. In 1841, one of the executors dies, when another supplemental bill has to be filed, and all parties interested to put in their answers. After this occurs a bankruptcy, when there is another repetition of the whole case. It comes at last before the Lord Chancellor for a hearing, who decrees to refer it to the Master, "to take the accounts in the usual way." Twelve months are consumed in drawing up the decree—five years in going through the accounts, which might have been gone through in five hours—and, at last, a re-hearing of the suit is reached. The Master's report is given in, the Court confirms it, and makes a decree, that the estates shall be sold to pay the costs, the balance, IF ANY, to be paid into the Bank, "to await the further directions of the Court." The minutes of the decree, however, have to be settled by counsel, who spend over them two years more. Meanwhile, another bankruptcy occurs—the process has again to be gone through. The case is not yet ended, and costs considerably more than half the original legacy have already been incurred.

Here is a single specimen of the process—nearly three thousand pounds are spent, and seventeen years are consumed, in arriving at a result which, under any reasonable system, might have been attained in less than that number of days, and for less than a thirtieth of the expense. What is the natural consequence? Why, that men will ordinarily submit to almost any species of wrong, and almost any amount of extortion, rather than resort to a Court of equity for protection or redress. The world's history can hardly furnish so gross an example of robbery according to law. Every one of the legal gentlemen concerned may be individually upright and amiable—but the processes of the Court are evidently invented for the mere purpose, not, of course, without some plausible pretext, of creating obstruction, delay, and costs—and, in this way, and by this barbarous machinery, as we have already intimated, the Court, its officers, and practitioners, filch from its rightful owners property to the astounding amount of two millions annually. "Whosoever the carcass is, thither the eagles are gathered together."

Some few attempts have been made, at various times, to amend this terribly oppressive system—but as they have been made by lawyers they have never probed the sore, and, at best, have served but to skin its unsoundness over. At length, a Chancery Reform Association has been formed, originated by suitors in the Court, and joined by others, who, though not themselves suitors and victims, deeply sympathize with the thousands who are. They have already done good service by their publications and correspondence, and are surely awakening public interest in the matter. We have no space for giving our readers their proposals in detail. Generally, they will be found summed up by the following extract from the "Address of the Counsel":—"The Star Chamber, the Court of Wards, and the Palace Court, no longer ape the powers of the Inquisition, and inflict its miseries. Why should the Court of Chancery, an engine of oppression by far exceeding anything hitherto known, both for the number and the sufferings of its victims, still exist, as one of our great national institutions? The object of the Chancery Reform Association is to effect, by the employment of various means throughout the kingdom, such reforms in the Court of Chancery as shall render it in practice what it is in name—a Court of Equity, dispensing prompt and cheap justice

to such of her Majesty's subjects as may, either voluntarily or involuntarily, become liable to its processes. And it confidently appeals for that sympathy and co-operation without which it cannot hope to succeed, but with which it may war successfully against this worst species of injustice and oppression, perpetrated under the forms and by the decrees of the highest legal tribunal."

OUR COLONIES AND CONVICTS.

THERE is one question which Ministers will find it impossible either to silence or evade in the coming session—that, namely, of colonial misgovernment. There is too much reason to fear that many important subjects for legislative discussion will be pushed aside by the horns of Pope and prelate; and others persuaded to make room for the rare appearance of a relief budget. But the colonists, we have no doubt, will make themselves heard. They have retained as their advocates some of the ablest men on either side of the House. Their wrongs are a platform from which political theorists descend, and aspiring lawyers rear the ladder of their ambition. The Colonial Office is the weakest side of a weak government; and the point at which a successful coalition could most easily be effected.

Colonial grievances are multitudinous, but all arising from the want of locally-elected and responsible governments. The memorable struggle of 1778 terminated in the distinct acknowledgment of the illegality of taxing the colonies by acts of the Imperial Parliament; and the gift of constitutions seems to leave nothing to be desired, short of actual separation and absolute independence. The seeming is directly at variance with the existing fact. The right of self-taxation is rendered nugatory by the pre-appropriation of a large proportion of the colonial revenue by the British Legislature—as, for instance, the salaries of officials, and the provision for religion. It matters not that the local legislature has the exclusive power of imposing taxes, if they be thus fettered in their expenditure, and disabled from retrenchment. At the same time that a civil list is granted to the representatives of the Crown, the people are deprived of the revenue arising from territorial possessions, which has here been surrendered in exchange for that allowance. The Governor of New South Wales is appointed by the British Cabinet, and furnished with a salary equal to that of our own Prime Minister; but, unlike him, he is irresponsible to the Parliament of the colonies, and takes his instructions from the head of a department in Downing-street. Thus are settlements of free-born Englishmen degraded into the rank of conquered provinces, and literally governed by despatches from the antipodes.

The colonists have carried with them to the Southern Seas or inherited from their fathers, our English preference for practical over theoretic grievances. It is not, therefore, the absence of an independent representation, so much as the presence of convict settlements, that is now chiefly exciting their indignation. Many of the settlers, we are glad to observe, are beginning to agitate for nothing less than universal suffrage; and many more are discontented with the constitution which has lately been sent out to them; but it will, probably, take some time, and require a persistence in ill-treatment by the Colonial Office, to mature and generalize so radical an agitation. They deem themselves insulted and injured by the periodical deposit on their shores of the moral feculence of the mother country; a perennial source of social corruption, and industrial derangement, and police expense. Still more are they irritated by the disregard, to say the least, which is paid to their protests. "For many years," says an influential inhabitant of Hobart Town, in a communication now before us—"for many years this colony has petitioned and protested against transportation to these shores. In 1847, our present Governor conveyed to the Legislative Council the promise of her Majesty's Government, that transportation to this colony should cease. Yet not only have convicts ever since been poured in upon us, in spite of our repeated protests, but Earl Grey had the effrontery to state in the House of Lords six months ago [last May], that we were less averse to transportation now than before; whereas he had then lying in his office, reports of public meetings at which the colonists declared they were more averse to the system than ever!" It appears the Governor had represented to his lordship that these meetings were the assemblages of only a few hundred idlers; and has rendered himself thereby intensely unpopular. The interposition of an irresponsible official between the executive and legislative powers, can scarcely fail to set the two at variance; and that is a conflict which can only end in absolutism or rebellion.

This latter alternative colonial rulers are accustomed to pooh-pooh—to set aside with a reflection on the tenacious loyalty of Englishmen to monarchy and the father-land. They probably place no reliance whatever on force—with the "ancient saw" of American independence, and the "modern instance" of Cape Town before them, they could

scarcely dream of coercion in their deepest sleep. By their withdrawal of troops from South Australia, except as a guard of honour, they throw the colony on its self-defence, and themselves on its affectionate allegiance. They may find, ere long, their governors and guards of honour shipped home, if they refuse to accompany the responsibilities of adult states with the rights of political manhood. They may be subjected to the mortification of an "official revolt"—a dressing-gown and slipper revolution—as Manteuffel designates the Hessian rebellion—a revolution accomplished without raising barricades, or even quitting your chamber—a revolution the more dangerous that the legally-constituted authorities are its leaders, and passive resistance its only weapon. Should the young commonwealths of the South Pacific be driven to such an attitude, Earl Grey will find no Russo-Austrian power to replace him or his satraps in their abused dominion.

THE WINDOW-TAX.—Numerous meetings have been held during the week for the abolition of the window-tax—York, Bath, and Southampton, leading the provinces; and the parishes of Islington and Marylebone speaking for the metropolis. The *Times*, speaking as if on authority, announces the following compromise:—

The numerous difficulties in the way of a mere commutation will lead, we believe, to the surrender of the window-tax, and the substitution of a very moderate house-tax. There is reason to hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have so considerable a surplus at the end of the financial year that he can easily afford a million or twelve hundred thousand for this long-desired object. By the substitution of a house-tax calculated to raise about £600,000, for the window-tax, raising about £1,800,000, the sacrifice of revenue will not exceed £1,200,000. Such a tax will, in the first instance, fall much lighter than the present window-tax, and will not interfere with the construction of our dwellings. We beg to congratulate all our readers on this great measure of relief, particularly those excellent persons who have laboured so long to improve the dwellings of the poor, and have hitherto found the Legislature itself their greatest antagonist.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION held its usual monthly soiree on Wednesday last. On Thursday evening a local society at Hull was inaugurated with a soiree, which went off with great enthusiasm; Mr. Clay, one of the borough members, was present, and Sir J. Walsley and other gentlemen from the National Association.

HANDWRITING OF EMINENT PERSONS.—Martin Luther—The writing was firm and legible, though not very equal nor very straight. This I thought a true version; as he had strong passions, as well as strong reasons for what he did. Sir Thomas More—By no means displaying the firm calmness he possessed; the lines crooked and tumble down hill. Rubens—Manly, bold, with a careless ease and clearness denoting mastery of hand. Lord Bacon—Very like an elegant short-hand. Clear, neat, and regular. The signature involved in broken lines, as if a fly had struggled and died in a spider's web. Voltaire—Very regular, clear, steady, and straight; evidently not written rapidly but with a continuous ease, which might go on writing book after book in just the same way. Oliver Cromwell—Large, bold, steady, sharp, and straight. The signature made up of halberds and pointed palisades. But another letter of his was not at all of this character. It displayed a perplexed and undecided mind at the time when it was written. Prince de Conde—Not at all in accordance with the strong expression and buffalo features of his face. Charlotte Corday—Firm, clear, steady, but not without emotion. Cuvier—Very like the writing of Charlotte Corday, but not so strong or compact. Danton—Wilful, daring, without method or care. George the Fourth—Not at all the gentlemanly hand most people would expect, rather like a housemaid's. Pope—Very bad, small, full of indecision; a very hedgerow of corrections and erasures. Cardinal Wolsey—A good hand, disturbed only by nervous energy and self-will. Porson—Correct and steady; the reverse of his personal appearance and habits. Shakespeare—A very bad hand indeed, confused, crowded, crooked in the lines, and scarcely legible. Napoleon—Still more illegible. No letters formed at all, the signature a mere hasty scurramage with the pen.—*Morning Advertiser*.

STUDIES ON THE RAIL.—A railway train is a locomotive reading-room. This week, in one compartment of a second-class carriage, occupied by five passengers, the studies in progress were as follow:—First passenger was reading "Knight's Half-hours with the Best Authors." Second and third had books in hand purchased, we could wager a Christmas pie, at Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's stall. One was a volume of "Parlour Library," the other, "Father Clement." The fourth passenger, not yet surfeited of the "No Popery" controversy, was intent upon a pamphlet entitled, "The Papal Aggression." A young married woman was the fifth passenger, and she was absorbed by a work of her own production. "The proper study of mankind," says the poet, "is man." Possibly she had never heard the apophthegm. She was acting upon it, nevertheless. Her sole study was the little man upon her knee; and she was the happiest looking, and perhaps the best employed, of the travellers thus thrown together for the first time in their lives—and last.—*Manchester Examiner*.

Some tons of lasso rings, used for steadying the cast of the lasso and forming the noose, are annually sent from Birmingham to South America.

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

Bamford returned to find the evil seed sown by spies and incendiaries, and trodden in by the hoof of tyrannous enactments, already sprouting. Mitchell and Benbow, fellow-deputies to London, had cultivated there the intimacy of some of the unwise, and others of the more suspicious, section of Hampden and Spencean Clubbists. Hence seems to have resulted the famous Manchester Blanket Meeting, from which thousands of men were to have marched to London, each with a blanket strapped on his back, soldier fashion, and a petition sheet in his hand. On the 10th of March the meeting was held, but dispersed by cavalry, though not the slightest pretext appears to have been given for reading the Riot Act; and twenty-nine persons, who were on the hustings, were taken prisoners. Several hundred men had set out on their march. These were pursued by yeomen and constables, overtaken near Stockport, and dispersed—not without unnecessary violence, several receiving sabre wounds, and an onlooking cottager a fatal bullet. About a hundred and eighty managed to gain Macclesfield, but were compelled to lay out all night, to avoid being committed to prison, as some were. A few reached Derby—"stopping where the Scotch rebels stopped in 1745." Bamford records that the next day a man came to him proposing that, in consequence of the treatment which the Blanketeers had received, 'a Moscow of Manchester' should take place that very night. The weaver and his friend dismissed him with the assurance that he was the dupe of a designing villain. On the 28th, the magistrates, who had been in constant communication with the Home Office, announced a discovery of a conspiracy for the destruction of Manchester, as the signal for a general insurrection. The day before, about a dozen persons had been apprehended, and sent to London for private examination. Public inquiry beginning to be excited about their offence and fate, the reverend chairman of the bench of magistrates stated that on the trial of these men, "purposes of the blackest atrocity must be disclosed;" but notwithstanding this positive official assurance, all the parties arrested were discharged, not only without trial, but without even an indictment having been preferred against them. Two men, it was observed, apprehended with the others, were immediately discharged. Bamford himself was one of seven who were arrested at the same time, sent to London, examined at the Home Office, and released on bail after a month's confinement. Soon after his return to Middleton, he was called upon by an old man, a co-delegate, named Bacon, accompanied by a "decent-looking young man, dressed like a town weaver." The old man talked of a great meeting in Yorkshire, which should "finish the boroughmongers at a blow," and inquired for a stranger who had lately been seen about Middleton, but whom Bamford disliked. Bamford warned him against hoping anything from force, but the old man was huffed, and took himself off. "Reader," adds Bamford, "this pertinacious old man was in a few days after, arraigned for high treason at Derby, and pleading guilty, was, with fourteen others, transported for life; whilst the young man, William Turner, was hung and beheaded, with the equally unfortunate Brandreth and Lulham." We are thus introduced to the most tragical portion of our present narrative. Brandreth was a framework knitter, so poor as to receive parish relief, of extraordinary mental power and warm sensibilities, but without the judgment or caution necessary to control those otherwise perilous endowments. The keen and constant sight and sense of suffering, combined with political enthusiasm to make him the victim of an atrocious villain, and the deluder of many miserable men to destruction, while he imagined himself influenced only by conviction, and about to bless as widely as he desired. This man, invested with the title and power of "captain," held a sort of levee, at a public-house in the Derbyshire village of Pentridge, on Sunday, the 8th of June. Sitting there with a map in his hand, people came in and out talking to him and each other, freely, of an approaching overthrow of the government. They agreed to meet the next night, and then march on Nottingham. Two special constables, who chanced to be in the room, cautioned the company to mind what they were saying; but were themselves deterred from giving information to the magistrates by a childish threat. The next night, the "captain" came out, urging men to accompany him, assuring them that the "countries, England, Ireland, and France, were to rise that night at ten o'clock;" and that "the northern clouds, men from the north, would come down and sweep all before them." "It would not be necessary to go further than Nottingham—London would be taken by that time." Some twenty men joined him. One man, a farm servant, he shot, on arms being refused him, saying on remonstrance it was his duty to shoot him. A hundred men were at last collected. Rain came down incessantly, but about fifty more joined. In the morning, about six o'clock, a party of soldiers sent to meet them found but about sixty, who refused to form at "the captain's" word, and fled across the fields. A number of prisoners and arms were taken. Of those prisoners, tried at Derby, by special commission, in the following November, Brandreth, Lulham, and Turner, were executed; eleven were transported for life; four for fourteen years; and five imprisoned. Bamford impressively concludes his narrative of this "Derbyshire insurrection"—"That stranger (the Middleton stranger), that betrayer, reader, was—Oliver, the spy."

With the exception of this unhappy affair, the Government prosecutions succeeded only in harassing their victims; and recoiled upon the Government itself with proofs of at least culpable credulity, and the odium of gratuitous cruelty. The Spa-fields "conspirators" were brought to trial in June

—except the younger Watson, who had got safely off to America, after some very narrow escapes from detection; the officers searching the ship in which he had embarked, but failing to penetrate his disguise. The elder Watson was acquitted, after a seven days' trial; and as the evidence on which the jury refused to convict him applied to Hooper, Preston, and the other prisoners, they were discharged. A poor sailor, however, was convicted of the non-political offence of plundering the Snow-hill gunsmith's, and was hanged at his shop-door. The evidence given on the trial by Castles, with the exposure of his infamous character, was too extravagant for belief. The "conspirators" had appointed himself, Thistlewood, the two Watsons, and a limping workman named Preston, to the command of operations no less extensive than the capture of the Tower, the barricade of the bridges, and the seduction of the army. The latter was to have been effected, after the first salutary impression of terror, by the promise of a hundred guineas to each soldier from the national exchequer. A provisional government was to have been proclaimed so soon as the public offices had been captured; and to have included Sir Francis Burdett, the Lord Mayor, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Hunt, Major Cartwright, Citizen Gale Jones, and the five commandants above named. It came out, with irresistible force, that the informer himself was at the bottom of whatever was dangerous or deliberately treasonable in the projects of these Spencean clubbists. A similarly damaging *exposé* was made at the York trials, and in the House of Commons, respecting Oliver, the Government agent in the midland and northern counties. When, prior to the prorogation of Parliament, Ministers applied for a renewal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, secret committees were appointed as before. Mr. Ponsonby, the leader of the Opposition in the lower House, sat on the Commons' committee, but opposed the renewal of the bill, which it was attempted to justify by their report; adding some damning particulars of Oliver's examination. Lord Castlereagh had acknowledged the employment of that worthy; "it was not an improper thing to send him down to see what was going on." But it was shown that he had not confined himself to observing and reporting what went forward. He admitted to the committee that he knew of no society in London acting with others in the country; yet went down as a London delegate, was received as such, and told the people London was ready to rise on the first movement. One of his dupes gave effect to this diabolical invention by putting it in the form of a precise assurance, that seventy-five thousand men could be relied upon from the east, and the same number from the west, of the metropolis. We know from various and independent sources, that he was busy in May and June, urging Lancashire reformers to attend a meeting of delegates in Yorkshire; and in such language as to excite in the reasonable suspicions of his real character, while it operated upon the less discreet as the strongest incentive to insurrection. The Yorkshire delegate meeting was represented by him to the sagacious and peaceful Radicals of Manchester and Leeds as a perfectly legal deliberation—to the ignorant and excited poor of the disturbed districts, as the nucleus of a great army. Hence poor Brandreth's insane talk of "clouds coming from the north," and of London being taken simultaneously with Nottingham. These circumstances, and Oliver's constant communication with the authorities, were discovered and published by Mr. Baines, in the *Leeds Mercury*, and subsequently brought before the House of Commons. They led even a man so moderate, and so likely to judge correctly, as Sir Samuel Romilly, to declare, that "he believed in his conscience the whole of the Derbyshire insurrection was the work of persons sent by Government." It was then alleged, and has frequently been repeated, by the apologists for Lord Sidmouth, that this man, and others of his miscreant tribe, was not, in the first instance, employed by the Government, but proffered his information; that his services were accepted from a desire to prevent the commission, not to encourage and betray the concoctors, of treasonable designs. Lord Sidmouth's instructions to Sir John Byng, the commander of the military employed, support this view; and all that is known of his lordship's personal character forbids the conclusion that he was prone to cruelty or baseness—Bamford, for instance, was quite mollified by the unexpected mildness of his demeanour and conduct. But whatever we concede to his lordship's heart is at the expense of his intellect, and to exonerate the man is to inculcate and debase the minister. He remains, in the blistering words of Henry Brougham, "the recorded dupe of the informer"—of "a cheat in fact and a murderer in anticipation"—"one who went about to ensnare that he might betray, and to corrupt that he might destroy." The same alternative may be presented in turn to each of his colleagues and supporters—the strong-headed, arbitrary Castlereagh, the brilliant but deeply-dishonoured Canning, the illustrious Wilberforce, the forgotten Lea Keck: these and their coadjutors must be adjudged from facts elicited or implied by solemn judicial investigation to have abandoned all the safeguards of justice and liberty for the gratification of tyrannical passions, or in a panic got up by men whose testimony moral sense revolts from receiving. It is impossible to give even the benefit of a doubt to some whom the Government of the day delighted to honour. The magistrates at Nottingham, for instance, were, by their own statement, in such close communication with Oliver, as that they must have known his double character; and refrained from acting on his information, when doing so would have prevented even the attempt at insurrection; while the furious zeal of squires and yeomanry had absolutely to be restrained by the military authorities. Thus it is whenever a Government attempts to rule by fear—to supersede the ordinary course of law, and suspend the constitutional rights of the subject. Its alarm may be real—it may be unconscious of despotic tendencies, and averse from the despicable arts of tyranny. But it betrays itself into the hands of villains, when it proclaims that it no more has confidence in the people—becomes guilty and hateful in spite of its better self.

If the Government failed to provoke poverty and ignorance into armed encounter with its forces, and the cunning villany of its spies to entrap more than a few dozen of weavers and peasants, neither did it succeed in terrifying the public press into silence or servility. Bentham had instructed jurymen, that their oath did not require them to pronounce simply on the fact of publication, as judges were wont to lay down the law, in libel cases; but that as indictments customarily charged the libel in question with falsehood as well as malice, they were bound, in conscience, to regard the defendant's plea of truthfulness; and juries had come to act upon the instruction. The prosecution of Thomas Jonathan Wooler (the "Black Dwarf" of the Radical papers), for a libel on the Ministers, broke down; and Cobbett had too much legal knowledge and self-possession to put his burly person within the net of the crown lawyers. Acting upon their advice, however, Lord Sidmouth addressed, on the 27th of March, a circular letter to the Lord-lieutenants of counties, desiring them to inform the justices of the peace, that "any magistrate might issue a warrant to apprehend a person charged before him upon oath with the publication of libels [blasphemous or seditious], and compel him to give bail to answer the charge." In vain Earl Grey and Sir Samuel Romilly protested against the extension of the power of receiving *ex officio* informations to the reverend and rustic dignitaries of the bench; the submission of the most delicate questions affecting the liberty of individuals and the palladium of all liberties, to the most incompetent judges; and the publication of Crown lawyers' opinion as that of legislative or high judicial decisions. Ministers were not content with their power to imprison political writers, as suspected and dangerous persons, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Accident might prevent its renewal, or the passage of an Indemnity Bill, in time to screen them from an appeal to the regular tribunals. If Cobbett was a special object of intended attack, the intention was disappointed, or only negatively fulfilled. He set sail for America the day before Sidmouth's circular was issued; suspending his publications for some months, and exciting by his flight the murmurs of some of his admirers. Certainly the egotism displayed in professing himself the chief object of Government enmity, would have been better sustained by continuing to defy or endure it. "Lord Sidmouth," he says, in his valedictory address, "was 'sorry to say' that I had not written anything the law-officers could prosecute with any chance of success. . . . So that I could be sure of a trial of whatever sort, I would have run the risk. But against the absolute power of imprisonment, without even a hearing, for time unlimited, in any jail in the kingdom, without the use of pen, ink, and paper, and without any communication with any soul but the keeper; against such a power it would have been worse than madness to attempt to strive." What Cobbett apprehended and fled from, William Hone—a not less remarkable, though less influential and famous man—remained to suffer and triumph over. After an imprisonment of some months, he was brought to trial in the Court of King's Bench. The man and his three trials, on three consecutive days, are the subject of a piece of picture-writing by Mr. Charles Knight, so vivid and beautiful that it must have been sketched and coloured from personal recollection. "On the morning of the 18th of December there is a considerable crowd round the avenues of Guildhall. An obscure bookseller, a man of no substance or respectability in worldly eyes, is to be tried for libel. He vends his wares in a little shop in the Old Bailey, where there are, strangely mingled, twopenny political pamphlets, and old harmless folios that the poor publisher keeps for his especial reading, as he sits in his dingy back parlour. The door-keepers and officers of the court scarcely know what is going to happen; for the table within the bar has not the usual covering of crimson bags, but ever and anon a dingy boy arrives, with an armful of books of all ages and sizes, and the whole table is strewn with dusty and tattered volumes that the ushers are quite sure have no law within their mouldy covers. A middle-aged man, — a bland and smiling man, — with a half sad half merry twinkle in his eye, — a seedy man, to use an expressive word, whose black coat is wondrous brown and threadbare, — takes his place at the table, and begins to turn over the books which were his heralds." The charge against him was that of having parodied the Catechism, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, "thereby bringing the Christian religion into contempt"—his real offence, that of unscrupulous political satire, being kept out of sight. The case for the prosecution consisted mainly in reading the parodies complained of, the Attorney-general finding a ready proof of their baneful influence in the laughter they excited, even in that solemn presence. "Then the pale man in black rose, and with a faltering voice set forth the difficulty he had in addressing the court, and how his poverty prevented him obtaining counsel. And now he began to warm in the recital of what he thought his wrongs; his commitments, his hurried calls to plead, the expense of copies of information against him; — and as Mr. Justice Abbott, with perfect gentleness, but with cold formality, interrupted him, the timid man, whom all thought would have mumbled forth a hasty defence, grew bolder and bolder, and in a short time had possession of his audience as if he were 'some well-graced actor,' who was there to receive the tribute of popular admiration." He professed himself a Christian, and denied that he had ever sought to bring religion into contempt. He set up a distinction between parodies in which the thing parodied was ridiculed, and those in which some other subject was rendered ludicrous. His parodies, he contended, were of the latter kind; and in illustration and defence of his position, he read and spoke for six hours. "The editor of *Blackwood's Magazine* was a parodist, — he parodied a chapter of Ezekiel; Martin Luther was a parodist, — he parodied the first Psalm; Bishop Latimer was a parodist, and so was Dr. Boys, Dean of Canterbury; the author of the 'Rolliad' was a parodist; and so was Mr. Canning." The

ingenious and undaunted defendant was rewarded with a verdict of acquittal. The next day, "the fiery Lord Chief Justice," Ellenborough, himself took the bench. This time the libel charged was a parody on the Church of England Litany. The same defence was pursued, with needful variations, in spite of the incessant interruptions of the judge; for seven hours Hone battled with his ermined prosecutor, and the jury responded to the imperative dictum of the highest authority with "Not Guilty." The third day was conducted and ended like the second. Hone, exhausted in body, but undaunted in spirit, refused the offer of postponement, and took his trial for the publication of "The Sinecurist's Creed," a parody upon that of St. Athanasius. For eight hours he addressed the jury, rebuked the judge, and quoted Church authorities against the Athanasian Creed. "Even his lordship's father, the Bishop of Carlisle, he believed, took a similar view of the creed." Abashed and vanquished, at last, the fierce Ellenborough sued for pity—"For common decency forbear!" "O, my Lord, I shall certainly forbear." Hone had scarcely need then to "hope the jury would not be beseeched into a verdict of guilty." The charge was this time judicial, not vindictive; and the verdict was again for the defendant. The very next day, though a Sunday, Ellenborough wrote to Sidmouth expressing his wish to retire. That "frame of adamant and soul of fire" had quailed before "a man who, in the ordinary business of life, was incapable of enterprise and persevering exertion; who lived in the nooks and corners of his antiquarianism; who was one that even his old political opponents came to regard as a gentle and innocuous hunter after 'all such reading as was never read;' who, in a few years, gave up his politics altogether, and devoting himself to his old poetry and his old divinity, passed a quarter of a century after this conflict in peace with all mankind, and died the sub-editor of a religious journal [the *Patriot*]." In our admiration of Hone, we should not forget the faithful conscientiousness of his juries, by whom alone could his ingenuity and courage be made available for his own deliverance or the vindication of the liberty of the press. It is highly honourable to the citizens of London, that in that hour of universal excitement, three special panels refused to be swayed by the varied influences at the command of Government, or by their own probable aversion to the defendant's religious opinions; but "a true deliverance gave." Nor should we withhold an expression of grateful veneration to that simple institution which interposes "twelve men in a jury box," as a wall of defence, more impregnable than armies, between the power of the strongest government and the rights of the meanest Englishman.

CHAPTER IV.

Indemnity accorded to Ministers—The Death of the Princess Charlotte—Royal Alliances and Parliamentary Perversity—Mortality of Whig Leaders—Romilly and Criminal Law Reform—Retrospect of the Parliament.

To complete the narrative of these turbulent proceedings, we may pass on at once to the speech of the Prince Regent at the assembling of Parliament [January 27th, 1818]. In that document, the Lords and Commons were congratulated on the restored tranquillity and general improvement of the country, the persevering vigilance of the magistracy, and the loyalty and good sense of the people. Not a word was said of the extraordinary means that had been employed to produce this supposed restoration and improvement. The Opposition, in both Houses, demanded, even before the debate on the Address, the cessation of supra-constitutional powers. Ministers cordially assented, and the repeal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act was carried in two days. In the debate on the Address, there was much bold speaking from the Opposition, but no amendment. Ministers anticipated criminatory motions by laying a "green bag" on the table of either House—papers, that is, on which secret committees were appointed to report. As those committees were composed almost exclusively of Government nominees, the nature of their reports was foreseen; and when that of the Commons' committee was proposed to be printed, Mr. Tierney characterised it as "a document absurd, contemptible, and ludicrous." A bill for indemnifying Ministers and their agents from the multitudinous actions for false imprisonment that might be apprehended, was carried through both Houses in two or three weeks by large majorities; but not till after debates of great vehemence, and frequent divisions. In the Upper House, a long and vigorous protest was placed on the journals by ten Whig peers; and in the Lower, the passage of the bill was followed by several motions for inquiry, and for the consideration of petitions from parties aggrieved; among whom were Samuel Bamford, and some thirty other Lancashire men: their petitions were presented by Mr. G. Phillips, and the motion grounded upon them received sixty-three votes against one hundred and sixty-two. Lords Milton and Folkestone (now Fitzwilliam and Radnor), Brougham, Romilly, Tierney, and Burdett, were opposed in these debates chiefly by Castlereagh, Canning, and Wilberforce. It is melancholy to find the latter two resisting every proposal even for inquiry—the one, by ridiculing the persons or complaints of the suitors for justice; and the other, from that amiable confidence in the good intentions of men in power, which is often more mischievous and unjust than the reckless adherence of faction or the servility of self-seeking.

There was an allusion, also, in the speech from the throne, to an event which had excited unparalleled emotion in the public heart—the death of the Princess Charlotte. It was on the night of the fifth of November [1817] that the Cabinet ministers, and other officers of State, were assembled at Claremont-palace, to attend the birth of a heir presumptive to the British crown. The child was born dead—the mother died before six in the morning. The cry of anguish that broke from the husband and father, in a moment widowed and childless, was taken up on every hearth. Never did a nation so mourn before. All that was known of the Princess had commended her to the hearts of the people; and the more so, that whatever of excellence she possessed had grown up in opposition to one parent and in separation from the other. Men wept—men not given to weep at public sorrows, as men not given to praise royalty had praised; for they had but to glance on those they best loved, to make the loss their own. Even the beggar bound a bit of crape upon his tattered sleeve. Church bells tolled out the sad tidings, and preachers moralized with unwonted eloquence upon this going down of the sun at noon;—if of ten thousand funeral orations, but Hall's and Chalmers' survive, they show how deeply the noblest hearts and intellects were moved. Nor was it grief alone that was felt, but suspicion and anger. The foulest wickedness was imputed, and want of care considered proven;—and so intolerable was self-reproach or public odium to one, the chief physician, that he, in a few months, destroyed himself. And how did the father, the heirless monarch, bear the bereavement? Doubtless he fell upon the ground, and rent his clothes, and refused to be comforted; lay ill for some days, and suffered bloodletting; but presently he was said by an observer "to be sulky more than sad;" and "in little more than three months he had so far recovered both his health and spirits, as to be able, at a dinner given by the Prussian ambassador, to entertain the company with a song."

W. W.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S THIRD ORATION.

The *Daily News* continues to report the sermons of the reforming monk in the Princess' Concert-room; and remarks that "the influx of hearers and the enthusiasm of this new church of 'refugees' is a fact of growing importance; and when considered with reference to the immense gathering of Italians which the Crystal Palace will attract to the sphere of the eloquent friar's irresistible oratory, its telling effect on the future prospects of the Peninsula can scarcely be overrated."

The "Holy Inquisition" was the subject of last Sunday's oration. The father brought the odious and monstrous topic before his auditory by an opening description full of power and poetry, wherein the "holy office" was depicted as the pagan colossus of the Chaldean king, with its lower extremities of clay, and its trunk and members of unblushing brass, with one foot on our hemisphere and the other on South America, its girdle hung round with rosaries and halters, its huge pouch filled with indulgences and thumbscrews, and exhibiting from its hand a scroll on which letters of blood boasted of "five centuries' torture for the glorification of God." Our extracts must be limited to one passage:—

How did this infamous institution originate? I'll tell you. Ages had rolled over the Church since the disappearance of its primitive holiness. Decked out and bodizened with borrowed pagan trumpery, with incoherent and repulsive finery once belonging to the idolatry of Rome, the Papacy in the thirteenth century must needs also adopt Mahometan embellishments; the wrinkled haridan received them at the hands of a Spanish coiffeur, Don Domenico Guzman. Not content with appropriating the Moorish rosary (an innocent adaptation of Saracenic devotion), she must learn from the camel-driver of Mecca the use of the sword in promulgating the doctrines of our Redeemer. On the heads of the Albigenses fell the edge of her new plaything, and as the tiger grows tenfold more sanguinary after the first blood, the Roman priesthood and its head Mufi quickly acquired an inveterate taste for human butcheries. As if to eclipse in ferocity the scimitar of the Califs, fire and faggot were introduced as Papal improvements on Turkish inhumanity. Peter, we all know, had been told to "put back his sword into the scabbard"—an injunction never cancelled or repealed; but he resumed in the persons of those who profess to hold his place the brutal humours of his unconverted nature, and no longer confined himself to "cutting off the ears" of Jew or gentile, or better Christians than himself, but ran riot in promiscuous blood-shedding. A regular slaughter-house was, under the atrocious title of a "holy office," erected next the shrine of the Apostle; and there were enacted in detail, for centuries, perpetrations far outrunning the wholesale carnage of St. Bartholomew, though uncommemorated, like that exploit, by a medal from the Papal mint or a glorifying fresco in the Vatican. Have we not seen this Golgotha? [In the days of the Triumphs.] Has not the whole population of the city thronged for days its dungeons and caverns of horror, so hideously contrasting with the voluptuous apartments overhead, where the "holy officials" made merry over the groans of the under-groundlings and the bones of the entombed? Do I talk of bygone abominations? No; but of what is done at this hour!—a system at work in every Italian confessional, a trade by which mitres and red hats are earned to this day, an organized espionage of which the infamous Nardonis are but the open unblushing agents, but of which high church dignitaries are the secret satellites, and ministers of religion (!) the humble scavengers. That every lover of a free and independent Italy should be tracked out and denounced is natural enough, being the declared foe and inevitable scourge of these ignoble wretches who have changed Christ's missionaries into an unholy gendarmerie of decrepid despotism. But the poor Jews, what but the very wantonness of cruelty can keep up the ruthlessness with which they are hunted down? To nurse or suckle an infant of that race is the galley for a Christian woman. O Nature! common mother of us all! how do priests and popes outrage thy holiest ministrations! To be found possessed of the Talmud is imprisonment; are the Jews expected to confine their reading to the fanatic ravings of Liguori? But why speak of reading? Is not the invention of printing sought to be neutralized altogether? Is not typography the great bugbear of all? The "holy office" takes charge of it, as a matter of course; and then God help the press, its providers, and artificers! Let England, let America, let civilized Europe, look at that gagged, crippled, shackled, manacled, and brutalized thing, the press of Roman Italy! Aye, let them look, and bless God that the arm of Papal power is withered, and that the paralytic hag can only mumble in her toothless jaws empty curses and maledictions against transalpine and transatlantic freedom! Look at you conclave of ignorant bigots, gathered round a table of the "holy office," strewn with the bright volumes of genius, and the glorious works of human intelligence. Mark how they wince, and scowl, and vent their impotent and imbecile rancour on the embodiments of immortal mind; besotted as well as bigoted cardinals, whose intellect or acquirements are barely adequate to catalogue the book they abhor in what they call an "Index," and add the author's name to tell him how they hate his beams. How have they dared to stigmatize Rosmini, the purest, brightest, holiest philosopher of my native land? How have they sought to vilify Ventura, our proudest boast of pulpit and patriot oratory? But who, in the broad effulgence of this noonday of knowledge, heeds these red-hatted owls, who nod and jabber at each other in the dismal darkness of their grotesque gatherings and gossipings? The earth will continue to go round with the octogenarian Galileo, though it roll in its diurnal motion the lumber of the conclave as well as the brains of the astronomer.

A BRACE OF FACTS.—The cost of the water supplied to the Hull baths and washhouses has been assessed at £140 per annum, or somewhat less than £3 a-week. The cost for powder alone for a single discharge of the armament of a line-of-battle ship of 120 guns is said to be upwards of £20.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

MAGISTERIAL LOGIC AND MORALS.—Several cases have occurred lately in the Police-courts of a kind not likely to raise the public estimate of the metropolitan magistrates. William Perry was charged recently before Sir Peter Laurie with having disgracefully assaulted a married lady, Mrs. Eastman, on Finsbury Pavement, the previous evening. Sir Peter first supposed the prisoner was unmarried; but on being informed he had a wife and several children, rejoined, "So much the worse—that aggravates the offence," and immediately expressed his disposition to regard it as an extenuation! The husband of the complainant objected. Sir Peter inquired of him, "What is it you wish me to do in this case?" Mr. Eastman: "I feel it a duty to society to press for the heaviest penalty that the law will allow." Sir Peter Laurie: "I quite agree with you. I sit here to administer justice and protection to all alike. Therefore I shall fine the prisoner for his disgraceful behaviour forty shillings, and, in default of payment, order him to be imprisoned for fourteen days." The worthy magistrate, it should be remembered had it in his power to inflict a fine of £5.—In the same court, a Spaniard was charged with drawing a knife on a fellow-countryman, from jealousy; on which Alderman Farebrother thus addressed him: "I think you served him quite right. If I had caught a man with my wife in the same manner, I would have broken every bone in his skin. You were wrong to attempt to make use of the knife though. I shall dismiss the case, and (to prisoner) I would advise you, if ever you find that man with your wife again, to give him a good thrashing, but use no knives; and if you are brought before me, I'll fine you a farthing, and give you the money to pay it."—At the Thames Police-court, a witness named Dickens objected to take an oath, because he read in the book upon which they wanted to swear him, "Swear not at all." Mr. Yardley: Are you going to tell lies? Dickens: No, I intend to tell the truth; but that book exempts me from an oath. Mr. Yardley: Stuff and nonsense. You put a wrong construction on the passage, as many clever men have done before you. Dickens: When I was made a special constable by the company, they did not require me to take an oath. Mr. Yardley: Then you were not made one before me. I would not have made such a foolish fellow a special constable [laughter]. When people are called to speak to the truth, their evidence given thus is not an oath, as you understand the word, but a high attestation. Dickens, on the book being again tendered, said he had no objection to kiss it, but protested against the act being supposed to be an oath. Mr. Yardley: Have you any objection to speak the truth? Dickens: No. Mr. Yardley: Then take the book. "The oath," says the reporter, "was then delivered by the magistrate himself with great solemnity."

HAVE YOUR COALS WEIGHED.—Captain William Ray, coal and coke-merchant, advertising as at 30, Robert-street, Hoxton, was summoned for delivering forty sacks of coals of less than the legal weight, to Messrs. Cuthbert, tallow-melters, of Paternoster-row. Mr. Cuthbert said, that in consequence of an advertisement that appeared in the *Times*, offering the best Wallsend coals at 18s. per ton, he was induced to send an order for four tons. They were delivered, and he continued for about six weeks to have four tons every week from Captain Ray, which were always promptly delivered; but on weighing the sacks, it was found that, out of forty sacks of coals, only fourteen contained their full weight of 224 lbs. Alderman Lawrence said that there was no doubt but that some very extensive fraud was being carried on, and Mr. Cuthbert had rendered the public a very essential service in exposing Captain Ray and his coal company.

GREAT WILL CASE.—The Dublin Courts have long had in litigation the will of a Mr. Edmund Kelly, who left £3,000 a year real estate, and £250,000 personal property, to his widow, with whom he had lived for some years before marriage. The validity of the testament was disputed by a cousin of the testator, and on a final appeal the property has been transferred to the claimant; Mrs. Kelly having to pay the immense costs incurred.

SINGULAR BEQUEST.—Vice-Chancellor Bruce has been appealed to as to the disposal of £1,000, bequeathed by the late Mr. Nadir Baxter, towards the political restoration of the Jews to their own land. A decision was not given.

A DREADFUL MURDER has been committed at Halterley, Lancashire, on a very old lady, Mrs. Kinder, occupying, with her daughter and servants, a lone farm-house. It was so early as six o'clock in the evening, and only while the old lady was left in the house a few minutes, that some wretches, as yet undiscovered, entered and perpetrated the atrocious deed, in the hope, it is supposed, of plunder.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—A coroner's inquest on the body of Vincent Ladwick, a night-inspector, who was killed by a special train coming in contact with a goods truck, which he was removing into a siding, concluded, after three hours' deliberation, in a verdict of manslaughter against Ronald Baxter, the driver of the engine of the special train. The Coroner made out the warrant for the commitment of the driver, Baxter, to Newgate, to await his trial at the next sittings at the Central Criminal Court.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen is expected to re-open Parliament in person.

M. FREDERICK BASTIAT.—The *Athenaeum* gives the following sketch of this distinguished French economist and peace advocate, who died at Rome on the 24th ult. :—

M. Bastiat had achieved a European reputation by his writings on certain popular questions connected with his favourite science of political economy. Without being a discoverer of new truths, he possessed, in an eminent degree, the rare faculty of expanding with clearness, vivacity, and vigour, the grounds and the effects of complex natural laws already developed by the technical processes of philosophy. His writings have been exceedingly popular, as they deserved to be—and have excited a most beneficial influence. We believe the whole, or nearly the whole, of the tracts written by M. Bastiat, under the generic title of "Sophismes Economiques," originally appeared in the *Journal des Economistes*—a periodical of which, for the last six years, he has been a principal supporter. M. Bastiat was a member of the present National Assembly; and he bore the highest character as an able, upright, and zealous servant of his constituents and his country. In point of fact, he performed his duties too conscientiously; for there can be little doubt that the harassment and agitation of a political career at Paris has shortened his life. The disease of which he died was a very painful and peculiar affection of the throat. He had suffered from it, more or less, for some years; and the hard work of the last session of the Assembly brought the disorder to a crisis which the strength of the patient did not enable him to overcome. M. Bastiat may be regarded as the virtual leader of the Free-trade party in France. He aided with all his energies the Association Française pour la Liberté des Echanges—and he did his utmost to spread among his countrymen that new and more liberal philosophy of trade of which he saw the effects in this country. When M. Bastiat and his party first commenced their crusade, the odds against them were desperate enough. They are desperate still;—but if the good and able man whose premature death we have now to deplore had been spared ten years longer, he would scarcely have failed to receive the honours which France has ever been forward to accord with no grudging hand to her distinguished benefactors.

The visitors to the Great Exhibition building, on Wednesday, included Lord and Lady John Russell, Earl of Carlisle, Earl Pomfret, Sir Charles Wood, Lady Herschel, and Lord Hobart.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.—The *Morning Chronicle* has a brief notice of Mr. James Harfield, who was connected with that journal for upwards of twenty years, and whose death, a few days since, was learned with much regret by the members of the London press. His reading, in every department of literature, was prodigious, and his memory almost a phenomenon. "On all matters connected with Parliamentary history, precedent, and etiquette in particular," says our contemporary, "Mr. Harfield was a perfect encyclopedia of information, while the stores of his learning, in every department of knowledge, were always most freely placed at the command of his friends and colleagues." In early life, Mr. Harfield was a protégé of, and afterwards acted as secretary to, Jeremy Bentham, who acknowledged his sense of his young friend's services by bequeathing to him a magnificent library. Shy and reserved, even to eccentricity, though generous to a fault, his most intimate friends knew not, until a few days before he died, the simple lodging in which for fourteen years he had resided alone (for he was never married) and unattended, in order that he might devote the greater portion of his income in helping one who had the claims of relationship upon him, and all who were brought to his notice by the claim of distress.

VISCOUNT DA TORRE DE MONCORVO, who has worthily filled, for many years, the important office of ambassador of Portugal at this Court, died on the 11th inst., after a painful illness.

PROFESSOR LINK, of the Berlin university, celebrated as a botanist and writer on natural philosophy, died last week in Berlin. According to custom, a funeral oration was pronounced over his grave; but, unfortunately, the clergyman selected being a strictly orthodox person, and not being able to approve of the spirit of the whole of the writings of the deceased, censured them, it is said, in most unbecoming language, to the indignation of the numerous friends present.

MR. MAXWELL, the Irish novelist, and author of innumerable humorous sketches in the periodical literature of the day, died on the 29th of December, at Musselburg, near the Scottish capital. His generally vigorous health had of late broken down, and he crept into the retirement of this sequestered village to die. He had been, in early life, in the British army, and subsequently entered the Church, and was some years prebendary of Balla, a wild Connaught church living, without any congregation or cure of souls attached to it. Of a warm-hearted, kind, and manly temperament, he made friends of all who came within the range of his wit, or the circle of his acquaintance.

THERE have been this week several additional deaths among the nobility. The first is that of the Rev. Lord William Somerset, brother of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and uncle of the Duke of Beaufort. The second is that of the Marquess of Hastings, who died in Dublin on the afternoon of Friday last, at the age of nineteen. His death was the result of a slow fever, which originated in an accident that occurred to his lordship a few weeks since in Liverpool, when he was almost drowned. He is now succeeded by his brother, Lord Henry Weyford Charles Plantagenet, born 1842. The Marquess of Northampton died on Friday at Castle Abbey. The recent

death of his son-in-law, Viscount Alford, had given him a great shock. The deceased nobleman was for several years President of the Royal Society and the Archaeological Society, and was one of the earliest supporters of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a distinguished geologist and mineralogist, and collected one of the finest museums of mineralogical specimens in the kingdom. He completed his sixtieth year on the 2nd of this month. A private correspondent adds, from personal knowledge:—

Emphatically this estimable nobleman was one who "laid himself out for the good of others." His tender and unselfish nature was never appealed to in vain to dry the tear of sorrow or assuage affliction. Whilst surrounded by all that was afflictive to himself, through the bereavement of his amiable daughter, the claims of a work of mercy in which his humane and generous mind was engaged, received that especial solicitude and sympathy which must add to the number of his mourners.

THE DEATH OF BEM.—The Hungarian General Bem expired with the half-century. Born at Tarnon, a Pole, he died at Aleppo, having become a Turk. In early youth he served in the Russian army against Napoleon in his disastrous campaign. The young Polish officer was the friend, companion, and favourite of the Grand Duke Constantine, until certain indignities to himself and cruelties to his countrymen made him the implacable foe of Russia. He joined the Polish insurrection of 1831, and performed prodigies of valour at the battle of Ostrolenka. Like many others, he became a fugitive and a wanderer in Europe. Unsuccessful patriotism reduced the companion of royalty to be a pensioner on the charity of the friends of Poland in London. 1848 gave Bem once more a career. He went to Vienna, and when the people were in the ascendant in October for a few weeks, he held a command. But the Viennese could not trust the Pole. Incompetent men were placed over him. Vienna fell before the artillery of Windischgratz and Jellachich in November. Slaughter, terror, violation reigned. Never will the Viennese forget the red cloaks of the Croats. The educated youth of Vienna were shot in clusters. Robert Blum was led out to perish. The Odeon, although used as a hospital, was laid in ashes, with the wounded in it. Great rewards were offered for the apprehension of the popular leaders and generals still alive. The search for Bem was vigilant. He doffed the costume of a hackney coachman, filled his vehicle with a Hungarian family of nurses and children, mounted the box under the eyes of spies and soldiers, laughed at inspection, cracked his whip, and drove off to Hungary. For ten months he was victorious there over the Austrians. "Bem beat the Ban." Splinters from an old wound escaping from his leg all the time, and able only to sit on horseback, General Bem made himself, by his impetuosity and daring, a terror to his foes. General Arthur Gorgey was undoubtedly jealous of the Poles Bem and Dembinaki. His envy, ambition, and treachery did their work at Vilagos. To fight the Russian was the darling passion of Bem, and it made a Turk of him. His hope was disappointed, and the end of his career has been sad and mournful. Peace to his memory!—*Standard of Freedom*.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.—Last night, the third anniversary of the establishment of this unique and highly-interesting institution, was celebrated at the Club-house, Strand. The very large and gay assemblage included Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Douglas Jerrold, Esq., Dr. Mantell, and R. Hunt, Esq., and other celebrated political and literary characters. The entertainment provided for the visitors was of a nature appropriate to the institution, and to an assembly thus honoured. The walls and tables of the principal apartments were covered with works of art and objects of curiosity, in great profusion and variety. Of paintings and engravings there was a very creditable show, many of them the productions of amateur or professional members of the Club. Models of locomotives, oscillating steam-engines, railways and bridges—an electric telegraph, a miner's lamp and a seaman's gun-trumpet—exquisite mathematical and meteorological instruments—stained glass screens, and texehralized glass—casts in arabic and plaster of devices new and old—an ingeniously constructed Turkish automaton—and last, but not least in interest, the ballot-box used in the French Assembly, which the inventor explained to the company—are some of the objects that attracted our attention as we walked round. At nine o'clock, the members and visitors assembled in the large room, which has recently been very much improved and tastefully decorated, at the expense of £300—and Mr. Lushington, as the retiring President, made a brief address; his successor, Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., was unavoidably prevented attending. General Sir de Lacy Evans, M.P., and Mr. Charles Knight, it was announced, had taken up tickets of life-membership. The company were then entertained with the musical performances of several professional friends; after which they dispersed to partake of refreshments, and to resume their pleasant conventional promenade; the large hall being prepared for dancing for such as chose to participate in that amusement.

The Unit, a New York journal, gravely announces that "the needle of a galvanometer, or machine to measure galvanism, has been moved many degrees by the mere action of the human will! For example: the operator, standing near the instrument, wills the needle to move one way or the other, and it obeys, moving a greater or less number of degrees, according to the strength of his will."

LITERATURE.

WORKS ON THE POPISH QUESTION.

EVERY Nonconformist who is anxious that the late excitement should have its use, in the increased clearness and earnestness of our enunciation of the great principles of true Protestantism,—in opposition to every combination of the civil with spiritual power, to every bondage in which Christianity is held by states and governments, and to every doctrinal and practical corruption, of which such secular associations have been the ever fruitful source,—will be desirous to learn and disseminate everything furnished by good books both of ideas and facts, by which the unchanging character of Popery may be exposed, and the indefatigable attempts of its priesthood in this country be rendered futile. Instead of Protestant prejudices, the times demand intelligent convictions; instead of traditional dogmas, living principles. The system of Rome is one, than which there is nothing more irrational and humiliating under the sun; supported by creatures of whom it is simply true to say, that the larger number are stained with enormities, "at which Nature is confounded and Piety in consternation." Such a system, unchanging at heart, accommodates itself readily to the character of times, and the peculiarity of circumstances; such an agency works most surely by a combination of secrecy and pretence. It needs watching as long as it exists at all. There is ever something to be known respecting it, which only constant study can arrive at. We are glad, therefore, to find that not only excited religionists and fearful politicians now turn their eyes to the Papal system; but that, also, calm, imperturbable, unflinching, thoughtful men are bracing themselves for contest—not with Popish pretensions and shams, but with the *ideas* Popery embodies, the principles and practices by which the vitality of Christianity is sapped and its freedom destroyed, wherever and under whatever forms they may contrive to exist.

We have been much gratified to observe the republication of Dr. PYE SMITH's *Reasons of the Protestant Religion* (Jackson and Walford), which is one of the most comprehensive, forcible, and tersely-written statements of the case against Rome, and of the essence of Protestantism, which has ever issued from the press. The venerable doctor has enlarged and adapted it to "the present crisis;" but its real value is quite independent of occasional questions. It is a permanent instructor for our young people, who cannot be better grounded in our grand principles than by the aid of this excellent little work. It is crowded with information, is lucid as a sunbeam, and extraordinarily interesting.

Religious Deceptions of the Church of Rome exposed; by Mr. T. R. HAMPSON (Mitchell), is intended to show that the rites, ceremonies, and festivals of the Church of Rome, and of the "bastard Romanism" of Tractarians, are derived from the ancient mythologies—are heathenism, in both character and spirit—"thinly veiled by the adoption of Christian names, terms, and phrases." It is the production of considerable research; very instructive and useful, having its statements sustained by careful quotation of authorities and proofs, and possessing no common interest; but in some few matters of opinion we should certainly differ from the author. We may give him a motto for a second edition—which it deserves—from Landor's *Conversation of Casaubon with James I.*—

"Popery is an amalgam of every religion and every institution by which mankind, in all countries under heaven, had been subjugated. Not only the Egyptian and Syrian, the Bramin and Persian, the Phrygian and Greek, but even the Druidical was found useful in its structure; and thereupon were erected the fulminating batteries of excommunication."

A third edition of J. J. GURNEY's *Puseyism Traced to its Root* (Gillpin), requires from us no further observation than that, although marked by some of the peculiar opinions of the author's religious sect, it is a book which powerfully contrasts "the Papal and hierarchical system with the religion of the New Testament;" and may advantageously be read by all, who either suffer from, or would combat, the dependence of man on man in spiritual things.—*An Examination of the Claim of the Papal Supremacy on the Faith of Christians* (Houlston and Co.), is principally directed against Cardinal Wiseman's "Lectures on the Catholic Church," and the late Dr. Milner's "End of Controversy." It investigates acutely and reasons conclusively; not always, however, interpreting scripture with unimpeachable soundness.

We welcome very heartily a new edition, edited by Dr. Cumming, of *A Dialogue between a Popish Priest and English Protestant*, by MATTHEW POOLE (A. Hall and Co.), the author of the celebrated "Poli Synopsis." Description and commendation of this work are alike superfluous; to indulge them were absurd: we will only express our hope that so valuable a reprint may sell in many thousands.—We also recommend to our readers an enlarged and improved edition of *Romanism in England Exposed* (A. Hall and Co.); now pub-

lished with the name of the author—Mr. C. H. COLLETTE: containing an account of the Redemptorists Fathers of St. Mary's Convent, at Clapham. We said of the first edition, and here repeat, that this work gives a painful and impressive picture of the grossness of Romanism as it is.—Miss SMITH, the authoress of "Five Years a Catholic," publishes an interesting personal narrative, entitled *The Progress of Beguiment to Romanism* (Seeleys); which deserves, and will abundantly recompense, a general perusal. It is better in substance and manner than her former work; and may, perhaps, prove both a beacon and an aid to those liable to be similarly beguiled.

We may mention, in closing this notice, a little publication called *The Secret Oath: and a Fresh Translation of the Secret Instructions of the Order of the Jesuits* (Simpkin and Co.), which fully illustrates Landor's assertion (in a note to the conversation we named just now), that the dogmas and practices of the Jesuits are such that "knowledge and virtue have suffered more from them than from ignorance and profligacy;" that their religion is an unmixed mischief; that they congratulate and applaud falsehood in the garb of truth, "treachery in the mask of festivity, murder in that of religion." In the additional matter, the author manifests vague fears and irrational beliefs: not only does he trace Tractarianism to the workings of the Jesuits at Oxford, but he thus speaks of the disruption in Scotland, and of the Anti-state-church movement in England:—

"We tell our unsuspecting fellow-subjects, that Jesuits stirred up strife in the Scotch Church, about the veto, patronage, &c.; first, simply as a matter of order, until they brought over some of the most influential men, whose names had sufficient weight effectually to divide the public mind. Having done this, they then pushed these questions on into matters of faith, to unsettle and alarm the evangelical portion of the Church; and having thus effectually established confusion and division on every side, by that indirect influence it has ever been their policy to exercise, they induce the men, whose names were necessary to effect their object, whom they have so puzzled and deceived, to leave the shattered and distracted Church, and, as an aggrieved party, to traverse (for them) the length and breadth of the land, to allure the Dissenters with the welcome cry of 'Down with Establishments.' But we warn the Dissenters that they are getting into fearful hands—that disguised Jesuits are the main-springs which move the Secession body."

One would almost call this sheer insanity. If it be not, we have at least given our readers the benefit of the warning. Of course, if this terrible tale be true, the Anti-state-church Association is moved by Jesuits—who is the arch-Jesuit?—and the "Dissenters are in fearful hands." Apart from this sort of stuff, the translation of the "Secret Instructions," &c., is curious, monitory, and useful.

The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines. Tale I. Portia, the Heiress of Belmont. By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. London: W. H. Smith and Son.

THE name of Mrs. Cowden Clarke is more and more dear to the lovers of Shakspeare; but her present labour will surely meet with various and conflicting judgments, notwithstanding the frankness with which she has bespoken a favourable consideration for an effort prompted by love, not presumption, and for which she adduces her master's voucher, that—

"Never anything can be amiss
When simpleness and duty tender it."

Her design is to trace the probable antecedents in the history of some of Shakspeare's women. A bold venture, and one which would be empty in all but an elect few. Not wholly to fail, is great success in such an undertaking; yet many, through reverence, will refuse to admire—while many, through sympathy, will heartily approve. The painter who attempts the scene which the mind has already realized from Shakspeare's page, finds the judgments of his critics previously decided by the vivid conceptions each has formed; and is generally accounted unsuccessful. And so the romancist, who would give us the antecedent history of the great poet's heroines, finds a public already possessed by familiar ideals, which will be unwillingly dispelled,—even if they are not more earnestly held, to the rejection of the new imaginings. It is, therefore, much to say that such a work brings pleasant speculations, not to be received without gratified delight.

Mrs. Cowden Clarke's story has one of the highest qualities of fiction—it is no flickering shadow, but seems of real growth. It is full of likely truth; and shows nice perception of the early elements of character with which we first become acquainted in its wholeness, and in the ripeness of years. The incident is well woven; the colour is blood-warm; and there is the presence of a sweet grace and gentle power. It is not wholly satisfying. We have a conception of Portia—as we have said that others will have—which we cannot entirely surrender to the fascinating conjecture of this little book;—but we have much more forbearance and concessionary feeling than Mrs. Clarke ever requires us to exercise. An extract will show how entertaining and clever is this first tale of the intended series:—

"And still time crept on; and the young girl grew almost into the beautiful woman. Her slight, childish figure had rounded into graceful proportions; her deportment had assumed more high-bred ease and polish; her countenance shone with brighter intelligence; and her voice and manner, without losing their native sweetness, had acquired a tone of command and dignity well-suited to the lady of Belmont. But the profusion of golden locks which waved upon her shoulders, and the unclouded spirits that bounded in her elastic step, and sparkled in her lips and eyes, bespoke her youth, and her happy innocent nature. She looked still the child, in some things. It was the morning on which she completed her seventeenth year. She entered the library where Bellario sat, and as she stepped forward to present him with a rare old volume of poetry, and a heap of blushing dew-covered flowers, which she had just gathered as a birthday token—she looked so radiant with happiness and beauty, that he involuntarily gazed at her as he would have done at a beautiful vision—an impersonation of childhood on the verge of womanhood.

But when, some minutes after, she stood at his side, discussing with enthusiasm the beauties of the poet, whose richly-embazoned volume she held in her hand, when her eyes beamed with intelligence, her figure dilated with the energy of her appreciation of lofty sentiment and daring imagination, her tone thrilled with admiration and awe, and her whole appearance was instinct with elevation and sublimity of thought, Bellario felt that he gazed upon a sentient, high-minded woman—one capable of bearing her part in the great drama of life, and of influencing the destinies of others by her intellect, her sentiment, her actions. In acknowledging her birthday-gift, Bellario told Portia that he had chosen this occasion for the fulfilment of a desire she had expressed, that a band of household musicians might be added to the retainers of Belmont. He said, they had been appointed to come from Venice on this very day, in honour of the event, and he felt somewhat surprised that they had not already arrived.

"That evening, while the two cousins were pacing the moonlit avenue together, Nerissa's blithe voice was heard from the terrace, announcing the arrival of the expected musicians. 'Come in, Madam,' cried she in high glee, 'come in quickly, for the love of laughter! If these same players have as ill-favoured fingers as features; if their instruments yield a sound as coarse as their suits; if they have no better sets of tunes than teeth, or no tones less sharp than their noses, we are like to have but sorry music. But come and see them, and tell me if you have ever seen a more wry-necked, ill-dressed, ugly set of grotesque figures than your ladyship's musicians elect. There is one fellow's crooked nose, puckered eyes, puffed cheeks, and pinched lips, that make him look for all the world like a head on the raincoat of a church.' The girl hurried back as she spoke; and Bellario, leading Portia to the terrace-steps, kissed her hand, and told her he would join her in a few moments, to try whether they might not forget the plain persons of the musicians in the music they played."

Prophetic Studies; or, Lectures on the Book of Daniel. By the Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D.
London: A. Hall and Co.

WE hesitate to say all that has been suggested to us by the perusal of this volume; lest we should seem to indulge personality in our remarks. But as we know nothing whatever personally of Dr. Cumming, we think we are bound not to conceal our honest opinion, formed upon the perusal of the author's publications alone. Dr. Cumming tells us in his preface—"I am satisfied in these studies to appeal to, and interest and instruct, the masses." This truthfully describes the volume. It is simply *ad captandum*. It has no mark of independent investigation or rich biblical learning,—not even of careful consideration and consistent thinking.

It cannot be denied that the author has great aptitude in striking out lines of religious literature adapted extensively to impress and attract the popular mind. But it is not a healthy, thoughtful, strong mind that gives ear delightedly to such teachings. On the contrary, it seems to us one of the most mournful indications of weakness and sickness in a large portion of the religious public, that Dr. Cumming's works have such wide acceptance and easy sale. He is an ingenious but injudicious expositor; an orthodox but inconsistent theologian; a startling yet uninformative teacher. He often throws out excellent practical truths; but injured in effect by loose relationships to crude dogmatizings and unsafe speculations. He seizes a sound central notion, and then gyrates and whirls, vaults and postures around it, in a manner generally very remarkable, and often very absurd. Inflated rhetoric and familiar twaddle, aphoristic wisdom and shallow conceits, brisk imaginativeness and distasteful illustration, follow each other in strange and rapid succession. The effect of the whole is a vagueness and mystification, which some enjoy as the sublimities of genius, and others despise as the confusions of folly. Dr. Cumming's faults are very prominent in this work. When we complain of it, we do not mean to express dissent from his doctrinal positions, or to deny the truthfulness of many of his interpretations; but, as a complete work, it is as unsatisfactory and ill-sustained a book of "prophetic studies" for "the masses," as they could receive. To support our objections to the matter, manner, and tone of Dr. Cumming's writing, we adduce a few specimens.

A most offensive figure used by Dr. Cumming in his sermon before the Queen is thought worthy of being employed on more than one occasion; it stands here thus:—

"If there be announced the performance of an oratorio, and you receive a ticket of admission to it, in that

ticket you have your right to be admitted; but if you have no chamber in your ear susceptible of the influence of sweet sounds, that oratorio would be a Babel to you, and thus in your case there would be no fitness for it. You need not only the ticket that admits, but the susceptibility that qualifies you for the enjoyment. It is so with heaven," &c. &c.

We once met with an old country minister who managed this sort of thing much better than Dr. Cumming; we give him the benefit of a story which may serve him another time. It was a "tea-meeting,"—the old gentleman rose, when the beverage had been quaffed to the contentment of all present, and said, "I am solemnly reminded of the kingdom of God, and the blessed habitation of heaven, by what I see before me. When you came in here you all produced a ticket to the man at the door,—and so, to enter heaven, you must produce a proper ticket to Gabriel at the gate. You are all come for one purpose, to enjoy this tea,—and so you all go to heaven for one purpose, to enjoy a life of serving God. But you all came with different habits and tastes—some take sugar and milk in their tea, some one of them, and some neither,—and so you go to heaven, some believing in Calvinism and Congregationalism, and some in neither or but in one of them, and some believing in Wesleyanism or Baptism instead; but notwithstanding the difference in our habits and tastes, we all go for one purpose, and shall all enjoy ourselves very much together." Now this is the same kind of thing Dr. Cumming indulges, and at least as good. We thought, however, that the day of these disgusting vulgarities in the pulpit was past,—we are sorry it is not.

What will be thought of the following illustration of the sacred theme of immediate communion with God?—

"There is a text in the Bible that seems to me expressive of a greater marvel than even the electric telegraph. You know that a question asked at one end may be answered almost instantly two hundred miles away. But there is a text that anticipates the marvel: 'It shall come to pass, saith the Lord, that before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear.' A quicker communion with God have we than even that suggested by the wondrous electric telegraph."

Again, speaking of Daniel as "the master of the astrologers," the author says, strangely enough,—

"Daniel, then, as the president of this royal society—a student of science—the principal of this learned university—is introduced into the feast," &c.

Who will approve the description of undepraved conscience as—"the bright daguerreotype reflection of his [God's] own holy image"—? or the fancy displayed in this following sentence?—

"That great rainbow of the covenant; that starts from the cross, vaults into the sky, and sweeps over the throne, shall complete its orbit, and rest again upon the ground," &c.

Or, who will repress a smile at the cool impertinence of the single reference to the labours of Moses Stuart on Daniel?—"Stuart, as usual on prophetic subjects, is not to be trusted." Or, at this patronizing pat on the back for Sir Isaac Newton?—"who explored the firmament with unwearied wing, and made an apocalypse of the stars." Almost every page has these blots and disfigurements.

Of course there is considerable and necessary reference to the Papacy; but why the "bull," and Lord John's "noble letter," and Lord Eldon's wicked speech against Toleration, should be given in the appendix, we can't determine. We find Dr. Cumming's books on prophecy so widely different from all that we can call intelligent, satisfying, modest expositions of the truth,—so fitted to produce a shallow, complacent, self-conscious, and arrogant pietism,—that we are bound to say so plainly and strongly. We wish we had not such an unpleasant task.

The Morning of Life: A Memoir of Miss A.—n.
By her Friend, M. M. C. M. Second Edition.
Bath: Binns and Goodwin.

THIS brief biography has elements of interest, which do not often enter into the story of a young female's life; and it is as fitted to improve the character and confirm the religious faithfulness of the youthful reader, as to touch the heart and purify the feelings. Miss A. was educated from infancy for a nun; and was left, with her sister, by the decease of their mother, the ward of the well-known Dr. Doyle, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Carlisle. The deathbed of the mother was a spiritual awakening to the daughters. In vain did the priests seek, by the rites of their Church, to console the dying one. At length the Scriptures were read to her by her child; and the words of God gave the hope and calmness which the Church could not inspire. After her decease, her daughters continued to read the Bible, with the consent of their guardian, Dr. Doyle; having, however, promised not to read any Protestant books, and to converse with none but Roman Catholics. By this simple unassisted perusal of the words which "are spirit and life," they were led to renounce their membership in the Church of Rome; but continued to enjoy the confidence and affection of their guardian, whose conduct towards them personally, and his treatment of their religious difficulties and

change of opinion, was marked by a warm Christian spirit and large-hearted charity, both very remarkable and delightful in one occupying his position towards these orphan girls. The further account of Dr. Doyle, and especially his letters here inserted, and the particulars of his death, exhibit him in a much more pleasing light than any under which he acquired notoriety during his life; and furnish almost convincing evidence of the truth of a report which has extensively prevailed that he died a Protestant—although jealously surrounded by priests, and by them refused to his wards, in spite of all their persevering efforts to see him. Perhaps their witness of his state, and reception of his dying testimony, might have been inconvenient and injurious to the Church.

Miss A. was singularly distinguished by spiritual feeling and unresting devotedness to the great objects of human life. We are far from thinking her piety had thorough health and freedom; but, with all drawbacks, her life and example form a beautiful study, and an impressive lesson, for the young of her own sex. It would be quite proper we think, to object to something both of matter and manner in this little book, for which the author, not the subject of the memoir, is responsible: but for the sake of so much that is attractive and improving, we are content to forego criticism of the detail and execution of the work.

A Universal Geography. By Rev. T. MILNER, M.A., F.R.G.S. Illustrated by Ten Maps, with Diagrams and Sections. Religious Tract Society.

THIS work is in four parts; viz., Historical, Mathematical, Physical, and Political Geography: of which the author says—"it is believed that these pages present such a combined view for the first time, in a generally accessible form." We certainly think that no educational work has ever contained such a vast amount of geographical information as does this. It could not be produced by any man who had not worked extensively and laboriously in this department of science. It is written in a style admirably perspicuous and picturesque; and the very various matters presented are treated of with comprehensiveness and completeness. It is anything but a sketchy and unscientific work; yet it is concise and thoroughly popular. It is suited for mechanics' libraries, for the family, for emigrants, and for the school-room: and it is intended to adapt it further to the purposes of education, by the publication of a collection of exercises. The maps are good and sufficient; but we confess that the physical maps do not excel, as we could wish, in clearness and beauty of appearance. While thoroughly approving the attempt to throw over the volume a religious thoughtfulness, we are afraid that, sometimes, the Christian truths suggested suffer the disadvantage of forced and unnatural connexions. We may be wrong; and, at any rate, it is the only blemish we have observed in this excellent and cheap compendium of geographical knowledge.

Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections of Manchester. Intended to Illustrate the Progress of Popular Opinion from 1792 to 1832. By ARCHIBALD PRENTICE. London: E. Gilpin.

THIS is one of those books which it is better to write from than to write about. It would be easy and pleasant enough to the writer to make it the text of a dissertation on Manchester and Manchester men—it will more effectually commend the volume, as it deserves, to our readers, to indicate its more obvious and attractive features.

The author has gained a wide and honourable reputation by the part he has taken in nearly every popular movement of the last twenty years. There are few to whom he is thus known, but will be glad to learn that he claims kinship with the direct descendants of two soldiers of the Covenant, engaged at Bothwell-bridge; and with a softer line, that of the poet of "the Seasons." Besides this, we are told very little of his personal connexions, and only so much of his private fortune as affected his public career. He seems to have lived in Scotland till the age of manhood. He was engaged from 1811 to '15 as English traveller for a Glasgow warehouseman; and in the latter year induced his employer, in a spirit of foresight and enterprise, to open an establishment in Manchester. His "Personal Recollections" of Manchester only commence, therefore, with the close of the long war, but he carries back his sketches to the French Revolution—nor is this first part by any means the least interesting of the volume. Manchester was not always Radical—nor did its radicalism grow up with its manufactures. A hundred years ago, the oldest and most respectable inhabitants were Jacobites—the town, in a word, was one of the forlorn hopes of the Pretender's party. But when it was found that the Georges were as faithful to the Church as had been the Stuarts, the loyalty of Manchester toasted "the king" without a mental reservation; the sons of Jacobites became the fiercest anti-Jacobins, and Manchester emulated Birmingham in mobbing Dissenters and Reformers. Political rancour and religious bigotry displayed

themselves in every possible form. The state of society was favourable to the tyranny of opinion. There were no neutral news-rooms or literary institutions. The bar-parlour of the public-house was the common resort of respectable tradesmen, as the tap-room of the poorer sort. Mr. Prentice tells us that John Shaw, the landlord of one of these taverns, "was a great favourite with the ladies, who often drank his health, because he most relentlessly shut up his house at a certain early hour every night, and thus sent husbands and fathers soberly home to their wives and families; whereas, in other taverns they were permitted to sit late and drink deeply." One hundred and eighty-six of these places of resort were closed against reformers and constitutionalists by the threat of losing their license, and by preference of the custom of jovial Church-and-King men to that of "men who met to talk rather than to drink." "No Jacobins admitted here," was a common inscription;—one such sign-board survived even to 1825. Illustrations of the connexion of intemperance and Toryism repeatedly occur in Mr. Prentice's pages. Here is one, having more particular reference to the volunteer soldiering of this period:—

"Hundreds of mothers, hundreds of wives, lived to deplore the encouragement they had given to this military fever; not for loss on the battle-field, but for the slower, though not less fatal, process of dissipation. Habits of intemperance were acquired which became unconquerable. The beastliest drunkenness, the rudest manners, the coarsest swearings, the profane oaths, were regarded as nothing more than evidence of the most loyal attachment to the Crown, and the most profound veneration for the Church; and mothers and wives, in watching the wretched death-beds of men ruined in fortune, health, and character, had long to deplore, almost in tears of blood, the incitement they had given to fierce and ungovernable passions, under a mistaken notion that they were encouraging patriotism and public virtue."

A less melancholy instance is drawn from a later period—the time of Henry Hunt, when it was widely resolved to abstain from exciseable articles:—

"The main stress was laid on abstinence from spirits and ale; and the good old loyalists were shocked at the iniquity of sobriety from such a motive. A placard signed 'Bob Short,' was stuck on all the walls, and distributed from house to house, denouncing all as enemies to the working people who would persuade them to renounce the use of the good old English drinks, and urging the readers to return to their good old drunken habits, to prove their attachment to King, and Church, and constitution, endangered by this conspiracy to promote sobriety. The expense of this precious production, amounting to some eighty pounds, was defrayed from the church-rates! The item for 'printing' was objected to at the parish table, on the ground that the particulars were not given, but it was passed notwithstanding. An application to the Court of King's Bench was made, and a mandamus was issued that the particulars should be laid before the parish, in vestry assembled, on which the churchwardens, ashamed, not of issuing, but in being found out in issuing, persuasions to drunkenness, withdrew the item entirely from their accounts, which were then passed. This attempt to pay out of church-rates, for an earnest inculcation of the duty of drunkenness, created a desire to inquire more strictly into the churchwardens' expenditure; and it was found, at a subsequent vestry meeting, that three bottles of wine per man, besides brandy, had been consumed at their annual dinner; and I remarked, on the use of brandy in addition to this intolerable quantity of sack, that probably the three churchwardens had remained, after their company had left them to sing:—

'Here are we met, three merry boys—
Three merry boys I trow are we.'

Meeting one of the churchwardens a few days afterwards, he asked, 'How did you know that we sang Willie brew'd a peck o' malt?'

We may best introduce here our author's emphatic and fervid recognition of the influence of the Sunday-schools in Lancashire. He is speaking of the marked progress which the principles of rational political reform had made within the two years, 1817-19:—

"Amongst the quiet but effective labourers for the production of thought had been the Sunday-school teachers. Earnest to impart religious and moral instruction, they had been awakening powers of thought amongst the rising generation which might have lain dormant and useless, or, otherwise directed, have become mischievous and destructive. There, in their upper rooms, Sunday after Sunday, year after year, sacrificing the ease and comfort of their own days of rest, did they, in the discharge of an imperative religious duty, toil on untiredly, in the full faith that the bread thus cast upon the waters would be seen after many days. If there is to be any hero-worship, let it be paid to those patient, unregarded, unrewarded, unknown, often much despised workers in the over-crowded, stifling garret, or the dark under-ground school-room. With the single undeviating purpose of promoting the eternal welfare of their pupils, they were preparing them for the fit discharge of their social and political duties. They were creating thought amongst the hitherto unthinking masses. From amongst those teachers were to arise men to earn, by their well-directed industry and the excellence of their character, a higher position in society, and the opportunities of higher usefulness—in civic authority, and even in the senate; whilst into the lowest classes was introduced a leaven which, if not extinguished by State-interference, or by spiritual wickedness in high places, promises to leaven the whole mass. To this voluntary labour, unpaid labour, heaven-directed but despised labour—quiet, unostentatious, almost unseen—is mainly owing our exemption from sanguinary revolution; and to the continuance of such labour must still be mainly owing what we have yet to gain in the recognition and practical operation of the great principles of internal government, and external friendly intercourse with the family of man."

The glimpses we get of our author's personal history are interesting and encouraging. As one of "a small but determined band" of Radical Reformers, he began his career of public usefulness by occasionally writing for the only newspaper of the town which would admit his lucubrations. Subsequently, one of the most talented and energetic of the party, Mr. John Edwin Taylor, was aided to establish an independent weekly paper. There was a fine field for the experiment, which was highly successful; but, alas for the stability of human opinions! the editor's politics were made secondary to the commercial success of his enterprise, and the intended organ of Radicalism became the Conservative *Guardian*. Some years later, Mr. Prentice was advised and assisted by steadfast friends himself to venture on the hazardous sea of journalism. He relinquished his thriving business, and purchased *Cowdroy's Gazette*, in which his first efforts had been made. He at once pledged himself to democratic principles and measures, trusting to counteract the prejudice this would do his journal among the middle class of his fellow-townsmen—from whom alone advertisements and subscriptions could be expected in those days of dear newspapers—by a suavity of tone, and unremitting attention to the details of his undertaking. For a time, all went well—but a season of commercial distress suddenly contracted his means, and he found himself, when within reach of safety, thrown back into insolvency. It was then he reaped the harvest he had industriously, though unconsciously, sown. Men of opposite parties, as well as friends on whom he had some right to reckon, evinced their high appreciation of his personal and public character, by enabling him to resume the paper; and he now points, with laudable pride, to the *Manchester Examiner and Times* as at the head of the provincial press. He had not, however, got beyond the perils of his profession in attaining to a position of mercantile security. An unlucky article subjected him, in 1831, to an action for libel, which he defended in person, as his quondam friend, Mr. Taylor, had done some years before; and, like him, escaped through the persevering honesty of jurymen. Every reader of John Foster remembers, that the great essayist illustrates "decision of character" by the case of a jurymen who resolutely pits his convictions, and his powers of endurance, against those of his fellows, and thereby saves an innocent life; and we have here an admirable, matter-of-fact realization of the picture. We should like to extract the description Mr. Prentice gives of that night—a memorable one to him—in which his judges were locked up in the cold and dark; but we forbear, in order to make room for a passage relating to the great sage and politician, Jeremy Bentham; for whom Mr. Prentice entertained a veneration and attachment which some would deem Bentham incapable of inspiring. The old man's handwriting, in a gift-book, he read, he says, with feelings never exceeded by those of the lover on receiving a responsive missive. Here is his description of the philosopher and his abode:—

"The walls of the room into which I was shown were covered with a dark-coloured Indian paper, seemingly as ancient as its owner, with strange birds of the size of pheasants, represented as seated on the branches of vine-like stems, with leaves anonymous to the botanist, and flowers as yet nondescript. The chairs and a large book-case were of the same date, dark and massive, and on a table stood a noble bust, inscribed A JEREMIE BENTHAM, P. J. DAVID, with the motto, 'FLURIMORUM MAXIMA FELICITAS.' Amongst the newspapers that lay upon the table was one in French, printed at New Orleans, containing a notice of the adoption of some of Bentham's 'Codifications' by one of the South American republics, and I was deep in the middle of this when the door opened and the venerable sage, his long silvery hair hanging down on his shoulders, and his fine features, still fresh and florid, beaming with benevolence, appeared before me. All doubt about the nature of my reception was at once dispelled, for he approached me holding out both hands and exclaiming, 'Ah, I am glad, very glad to see you. I expected you to write, but I am much better pleased that you have come to see me.' After a short conversation he invited me to accompany him in his daily walk round the garden, and there I accommodated my pace to his quick short shuffle, and we held converse on the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. It was enough to walk in the garden of the patriot poet with the patriot jurist, but I felt it as an additional gratification that I was enabled to tell him I had good reason to believe that an ancestor of my own, the right-hand man of Lockhart, the parliamentary general, had there often discoursed with the author of the *Defensio pro Populo*. When I conceived that I was about to take my leave, probably for ever, of the aged reformer, at the little gate that opened into St. James's Park, he said, 'You must not leave London without having a social chat with me,' and invited me to dine with him next day. A 'social chat' with Bentham! To fill up the measure of that day's enjoyment, I had not been five minutes absent from him before I saw the king hurrying down to the House of Lords to do that which never English sovereign had done before—to dissolve a parliament because it was adverse to reform. It seemed to me that the seed had been sown in good ground and that it was bringing forth fruit abundantly. If in the reign of that sovereign the produce was thirty-fold, may it be a hundred-fold in the reign of our youthful Queen!"

We stop here, not because we have exhausted the interest of the volume, or even glanced at all that we should like to have noticed, but because

our space is more than filled. We heartily commend the book to all who would increase their acquaintance with the history of public opinion from 1792 to 1832. We are glad to learn that a second edition has already been called for; and shall look with high anticipation for a second series of these "Sketches," embracing the whole period of the Anti-corn-law agitation.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER.—The following interesting biographical sketch is from the *Albany Dutchman*, a paper published in Albany, in the state of New York:—"Mr. Paterson is a native of New Jersey, having been born at Morristown on the 11th of January, 1799; he is, therefore, in his fifty-first year. At the age of four years he removed with his parents to Canada. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and died poor; his mother is still living, and resides in Canada, near the city of Hamilton. Mr. Paterson was apprenticed to an uncle to learn the house-carpenter's business. At this employment he continued about three years, when his uncle met with a reverse of fortune, which compelled his nephew to pursue some other calling for a livelihood. His next attempt to be useful was as office-boy to a country physician, with whom Mr. Paterson remained till he was nearly as well read in medicine as his employer. It is, doubtless, to 'the doctor's library' that Mr. Paterson is mainly indebted for the literary tastes by which his after-life has been so singularly distinguished. Quitting the doctor, we shortly after find him in Buffalo, where he acted as clerk in a drug store for about three months, when the offers and well-filled shelves of Salisbury, a stationer of that city, induced him 'to throw physic to the dogs,' and take a position under the tree that brought blushes and aprons into the world—the tree of knowledge. In connexion with their book-store the Messrs. Salisbury published a paper called the *Buffalo Gazette*, which paper having contained a libel, the proprietors were sued, and judgment rendered against them for 8,000 dollars. They at once proceeded to smuggle their stock into Niagara, Canada, and sent John there for the purpose of disposing of it. He obtained part of a building occupied by a printer, and then disposed of the stock of books in about eight months. Being again thrown on his own resources, he agreed to set type for Mr. Ferguson, publisher of the *Niagara Spectator*. At this time the celebrated Robert Gourlay contributed to its columns, and, being a Radical Reformer, he libelled the Government. For this species of enjoyment Mr. Ferguson was imprisoned, his paper ceased its existence, while Paterson was again compelled to seek his fortune elsewhere. It was his intention then to go to Montreal; but finding it impossible to raise the necessary funds to carry him there, he was compelled to 'foot it' to Black Rock, and not having means sufficient to pay his ferriage, returned to Buffalo. At this latter city he remained three years, during which time he learned his trade (that of a printer), in the office of D. M. Day, publisher of the *Buffalo Journal*. After having visited and worked in a number of places, he took up his residence in this city, in the year 1822, a residence that he has continued to this day. His first work in Albany he found at E. W. Skinner's. The degree of A.M. was conferred on Mr. Paterson in the year 1836, by Union College. As we mentioned last week, Mr. Paterson is a scholar in every sense of the term. He is not only thoroughly versed in every branch of mathematics, but can read and write Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic, with as much ease and fluency as he can English. In the different living languages he is equally well posted up, and is, probably, the only man on earth who can converse in every language spoken in Europe. His great work, 'The Calculus of Operations,' has just issued from the press, and is, in the opinion of scientific men, one of the most profound productions that the mathematical world has yet given to society. From what we have written above, the reader will perceive that Mr. Paterson is not only a self-made, but a most persevering man. With no aid but industry, and no higher salary than that which is bestowed on a journeyman printer, Mr. Paterson has become not only thoroughly acquainted with every department of human knowledge, but has acquired a handsome little property, and owns one of the best select libraries in the city. The latter contains some 3,000 volumes, while its estimated worth is put down at 6,000 dollars. A week ago we stated that John Paterson, of Albany, was the most extraordinary man in America: the above facts, we think, prove it. In our opinion, Nature will produce a half-dozen Shakespeares before she produces another man whose acquirements will compare with those belonging to this modest, unpretending printer. To our young men, the history of this unaided genius should act as a stimulus to exertion. Having the same means of progression, they should endeavour to emulate his success. Before we conclude this rather hasty sketch, we may as well render it a little more complete, by stating that Mr. Paterson married in 1828, Miss Orilla Beesworth, by whom he has had five children; the eldest, Eliza, is married to Charles G. Russ, of this city. Mr. Paterson still works at journey-work, his present employer being Joel Munsell, of State-street.

THE FUTURE WIVES OF ENGLAND.—My pretty little dears,—You are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlour; more leg exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock modesty;

more breakfast and less bustle. I like the buxom, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, full-breasted, bouncing lass, who can darn stockings, make her own frocks, mend trousers, command a regiment of pots and kettles, milk the cows, feed the pigs, chop wood, and shoot a wild duck as well as the Duchess of Marlborough or the Queen of Spain; and be a lady withal in the drawing-room. But as for your pining, moping, screwed-up, wasp-waisted, putty-faced, music-murdering, novel-devouring, daughters of fashion and idleness, with your consumption-soled shoes, silk stockings, and calico shifts, you won't do for the future wives and mothers of England.—Mrs. Ellis's Lectures, addressed to Young Ladies.

CHEAPNESS OF THE GREAT GLASS HOUSE.—If for nothing else, this tremendous pile of transparency is astounding for its cheapness. It is actually less costly than an agricultural barn, or an Irish cabin. A division of its superficies in cubic feet by the sums to be paid for it brings out the astonishing quotient of little more than one halfpenny (nine-sixteenths of a penny) per cubic foot—supposing it to be taken down and returned to the contractors when the exhibition is over: or, if it remains a fixture, the rate of cost will be rather less than a penny and one-twelfth of a penny per cubic foot. The ordinary expense of a barn is more than twice as much, or twopence halfpenny per foot. Here are the figures:—The entire edifice contains thirty-three millions of cubic feet. If borrowed, and taken down, the sum to be paid is £79,800; if bought, to become a winter garden, £150,000.—Dickens's Household Words.

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.—The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of Nature; and the no less celebrated Robertson wrote on the necessity of revelation, and the insufficiency of the light of Nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson; and the evening was spent in conversing on the subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said that Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed clearness and power. Whether Hume was convinced by his reasonings or not we cannot tell; but at any rate he did not acknowledge his convictions. Hume was very much of a gentleman, and, as he was about to depart, bowed politely to those in the room; while, as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light, to show him the way. Hume was still facing the door: "O sir," said he to Robertson, "I find the light of Nature always sufficient;" and he continued, "Pray don't trouble yourself, sir;" and so he bowed on. The street-door was open, and, presently, as he bowed along the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him, with a light; and, as he held it over him, whispered softly and cunningly, "You had better have a little light from above, friend Hume." And raising him up, he bade him good night, and returned to his friends.

GLEANINGS.

"A Pointed Question" has excited the ingenuity of several correspondents who submit the following as a solution:—

The grate being Empty (M T).
The man put a coal on (colon :).

The estimated expense of the London police for the city of London for the next year is £40,329.

Dickens' "Dombey and Son" has been translated into Russian, and published at St. Petersburg.

Maloney says the reason he does not get married is, that his house is not large enough to contain the consequences.

Many people drop a tear at the sight of distress, who would do better to drop a sixpence.

Old Sir James Herring was remonstrated with for not rising earlier—"I can make up my mind to it," said he, "but cannot make up my body."

A native of Dumfries, son of a late respectable tradesman in the burgh, is at present stationed at Tahiti, in the capacity of tutor to the children of the well-known Queen Pomare.

What letter of the Alphabet would be of more service to a deaf woman than a patent ear trumpet? The letter A, because it would make her hear.

A CONUNDRUM FOR LOVERS.—Why is a lover popping the question like a tailor running a hot goose over a suit of clothes?—Because he is pressing a suit.

CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.—Three or more of our contemporaries have been telling their readers of an inquest on "part of a human body, consisting of the skull, one arm, the thigh bones, and two boots!"

THE PANCAKE PROBLEM.—On the question, "Why are pancakes made circular?" the *Gateshead Observer* conjectures, "Perhaps to denote, every Pancake Tuesday, that the year has completed its round;" but his "P. D.'s opinion is, that they are round, because, the frying-pan being circular, they can't help themselves!"

Lord D—, who sports a ferocious pair of whiskers, meeting Mr. O'Connell in Dublin, the latter said—"When do you mean to place your whiskers on the peace establishment?" "When you place your tongue on the civil list," was the witty rejoinder.

A lady asked a very silly Scotch nobleman, how it happened that the Scots who came out of their own country were, generally speaking, men of more abilities than those who remained at home. "Oh, madam," said he, "the reason is obvious. At every outlet there are persons stationed to examine all who pass, that for the honour of the country no one be permitted to leave it who is not a man of understanding." "Then," said she, "I suppose your Lordship was smuggled."

HE LIVES BY HIS PEN!—The splendid Rotten Park estate, near Birmingham, for a long period the property of the Noels, of Worcestershire, has just been purchased by Mr. Gillott, the steel-pen maker, for £90,000.

OLD, BUT GOOD.—A periodical writer, whose entertaining papers appeared about the middle of the last century, tells of a Lord Mayor's ball that was thrown into great confusion, by a dispute for "precedence" between a "watch-spring maker's" lady, and the wife of a "watch-case joint finisher."

ANNUAL RETURN OF FIRES IN LONDON.—Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London fire-engine establishment, has made his report of fires which have occurred in the metropolitan district during the past year. The number of premises wholly destroyed and considerably damaged is 247. The most extensive fire was that which occurred in Mark-lane, and which was not extinguished for nearly two months. The property destroyed on that occasion was roughly estimated at upwards of £200,000, but the precise amount of loss has never been accurately learnt; neither could anything likely to be depended on be gleaned as to the origin of the misfortune. The next fire of any importance was that which occurred on the night of Thursday, the third of October, in the Southwark-bridge-road. Although the engines of the brigade were stationed immediately opposite, and the turncock was on the spot in less than two minutes after the alarm was given, the whole of Messrs. Brookes' candle-works were burnt down and several houses seriously damaged. The next district which suffered, and that to a serious extent, was Bermondsey. From the 14th of October to the 25th of December, a number of very alarming and devastating conflagrations happened. Two fires occurred in one night, and within a short distance of each other, which favours the supposition that the fiendish spirit of incendiarism has been at work. Among the buildings described as considerably damaged was the Travellers' Club, and had it not been for the exertions of the firemen there is no doubt that the whole of that building, as well as the Athenæum, next door, would have been destroyed. The report returns the number of buildings slightly injured as being 621, while the preceding year they were only 582. The total number of premises totally destroyed and seriously damaged in 1849 was 256, being nine more than last year. The total number of fires, of all kinds, last year was 868, while in 1849 they were only 838, showing an increase of 30 fires within the past 12 months. The false alarms last year were 91, while the year before they were only 76, which will give an increase of 15. The chimneys on fire last year were 79, while in 1849 there were 89, showing a decrease of 10. The number of fatal fires last year was 17, and the number of lives lost 18, while the number of persons who perished from the same cause in the preceding year was 26. The total number of calls for assistance during the past year was 1,036, while in 1849 the calls were 1,003, showing an increase of 33 during the past year. The origin of a great many fires cannot be accounted for; a great number, however, are returned as being caused by sparks, gas, lucifer-matches, smoking tobacco, drunkenness, and explosion of fireworks—by the latter nearly a hundred houses were seriously damaged, as well as a parochial school and a spacious church in Spitalfields a few months since.

BIRTHS.

August 29, at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, the wife of Mr. F. C. TRIBE, of a son.
January 13, at Over Darwen, the wife of the Rev. R. P. CLARKE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

September 12, 1850, at Kuruman Missionary Station, South Africa, by the father of the bride, the Rev. JEAN FREDOUX, of Moutie, to ANN, second daughter of the Rev. R. MOFFATT.
January 13, at the Parish Church, Brighton, by the Rev. H. M. WAGNER, Signor RAFFAELLE CIOCCI to JEMIMA MARY BACON FRANK, daughter of the late Rev. E. Frank, of Campsall, Yorkshire, and Earlham, Norfolk.
January 16, at South-street Chapel, Bridport, by the Rev. T. WALLACE, Mr. HERBERT JAMES PALMER to MISS LACEY.
January 20, at the Baptist Chapel, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. F. H. ROLESTON, Mr. DANIEL KENT to Miss SARAH ILLS.

DEATHS.

January 9, at Southwark Bridge-road, of consumption, aged 21, ANN MICHON, wife of Mr. E. DENHAM, and daughter-in-law of the late Rev. D. Denham, of Southwark.
January 13, after a few days' illness, deeply regretted, in the 14th year of her age, ELLEN IVE, the eldest and dearly-beloved daughter of Mr. James IVE and Ellen BURSDON, of 130, Fleet-street, London.
January 14, at Ball's-parv, Hertford, in her 53rd year, ISABELLA HANKEY, of No. 8, Grosvenor-square, London; widow of the late J. P. Hankey, Esq.
January 14, at Clifton, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. Lord WILLIAM SOMERSET, son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, canon of Bristol Cathedral, and rector of Tomarton, Gloucestershire.
January 15, at her residence, Denmark-hill, Surrey, in her 88th year, most deservedly beloved and respected, Mrs. FRANCES PAYNTER.
January 15, aged 59, MARY ANN, wife of Mr. J. ENOC, of the Corn-market, Warwick. The deceased was a member of the Society of Friends.
January 16, after many years' illness, aged 63, ANN, the beloved wife of the Rev. R. SLATE, minister of Grimshaw-street Chapel, Preston.
January 17, at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, in the 19th year of his age, the Marquis of HASTINGS, Ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry.
January 17, aged 12, EDWIN, third son of the Rev. J. BROAD, of Ilitchin.
January 18, in his 21st year, WILLIAM STEADMAN EDWARDS, the amiable and gifted son of the Rev. James Edwards, of Nottingham.
January 18, after illness of many years, frequently accompanied by acute suffering, which she bore with remarkable patience and buoyancy of spirits, Miss MARY NEWSON THEOBALD, of Norwich, aged 38 years. In 1848 she visited Hertfordshire for the benefit of her health, and died in the faith of the gospel at Bishop's Stortford, beloved by all for her amiable and cheerful disposition.

A SEWER ACCIDENT, similar to that at Hungerford-market, happened on Friday, at Islington. Two men, at work in a sewer, were unfortunately drawn-in by the New River, near a tunnel which they were cutting, and borne away.

(Advertisement.)—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Westonian* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machine, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market since our last has been dull and flat. On the settlement of account, the price of Consols receded $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst the rumour of an "agitation" in Parliament during the ensuing session, and the occurrence of another ministerial "crisis" in Paris, has tended further to depreciate them. The premium on Exchequer Bills has also been lower. Bank Stock has been very high.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97
3 per Ct. Red.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities...	99 82	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..		268				268
Bank Stock ..	215 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 14	215	215
Exchq. Bills..	58 pm.	58 pm.	58 pm.	58 pm.	58 pm.	58 pm.
India Bonds ..	77 pm.	73 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	73 pm.	73 pm.
Long Annuity..	7 13-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Foreign Share Market has also been very inanimate and depressed. Mexican and Spanish have been heavy, whilst Dutch and Northern investments have ruled very well. Russian Bonds are at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Two-and-half, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Ecuador 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Share Market has participated in the general depression of stocks, partly from the influence of the Funds, and partly from the falling off in speculation. The traffic of all the principal lines, however, is very encouraging, and there is reason to believe that the next dividends will be favourable to the prosperity of this class of investment. At present, North Western shares, at 124, would pay a purchaser 4 per cent.; Great Western, at 79, 5 per cent., and Midland, at 48, almost 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is not so much, however, as other sources of investment yield; the London Joint Stock Bank having just declared a dividend of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the London and Westminster 7 per cent.

The Corn Market yesterday was dull again, but prices underwent no alteration.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	97	Ecuador	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Reduced	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent. ..	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per cent. ..	58
Long Annuities	73	Granada	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	215	Mexican 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ..	33
India Stock	266	Portuguese	36
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	112
June	58 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds	73 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 17.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33 for the week ending on Saturday, the 11th day of Jan., 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 28,010,190	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	15,970,523
		Silver Bullion	39,667
	£ 28,010,190		£ 28,010,190

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£
Reserve	3,194,398	including (including	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	6,455,107	Dead Weight Annuity)	14,150,256
Other Deposits	10,975,856	Other Securities ..	13,511,364
Seven-day and other Bills	1,247,508	Notes	8,132,590
	£ 36,425,860	Gold and Silver Coin ..	631,639

Dated the 16th day of Jan., 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as placed duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 5th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Baptist Chapel, Peckham, Worcestershire.
Ebenezer Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

JOHN ROWBOTHAM, Sutton, Cheshire, silk manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY.

KNEEL, JAMES, and BINDER, ROBERT JOHN, Riches-court, Lime-street, merchants, January 24, February 25: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Nine-lane.

PENFOLD, JOHN, Marlborough-place, Old Kent-road, wholesale grocer, February 4, March 4: solicitor, Mr. Vallance, Tokenhouse-yard.

MANCHESTER, CURTAIN-ROAD, Shoreditch, cabinet manufacturer, January 28, February 27: solicitor, Mr. May, Princess-street, Spitalfields.

NEWELL, THOMAS, Llaneniffraidd, Montgomeryshire, horse-dealer, January 30, February 20: solicitors, Messrs. Yearsley, Welchpool, and Messrs. Rogerson and Radcliffe, Liverpool.

WALKER, WESTLY, Preston, Lancashire, chemist, January 28, February 18: solicitor, Mr. Blackburn, Preston.

JOHN, JOHN, and JOWETT, JEREMIAH, Preston and Longridge, Lancashire, stonemasons, January 30, February 21: solicitor, Mr. Blackburn, Preston.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LOGAN, T. and A., Tain, clothiers, January 20, February 10.

DIVIDENDS.

T. Day, Three Crown-square, Southwark, savings-bank clerk, fifth div. of 1s. 4d.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—A. E. Corvan, Hampstead-road, and Lisson-grove, baker, first div. of 3s. 6d.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Tomlin, Finchley-common, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 9d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—T. K. Pyke, High-street, Notting-hill, book-seller, first div. of 24d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—R. Salkeld, third div. of 14d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. F. C. Blume, Upper Dorset-street, first div. of 1s. 4d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Fenton, Avery-row, Bond-street, baker, first div. of 10s.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—G. Knight, Worthing, Sussex, auctioneer, first div. of 1s. 3d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—T. S. Ailsholm, Scarborough, painter, first div. of 5s.; on Tuesday, the 31st inst., or any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Commercial-buildings, Leeds—T. and W. Hardwick, Leeds, auctioneers, first div. of 94d., and final div. of 34d.; and a first div. of 20s. on new profits and a final div. of 10s. on old profits on the separate estate of W. Hardwick; on the 21st inst., or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Commercial-buildings, Leeds—J. White, Dudley, innkeeper, first div. of 2s. 3d.; on any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Waterloo-street, Birmingham—H. C. Brown, Winchester, builder, second div. of 3d., on new profits; on Saturday, the 18th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays; at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—P. Cruickshank, Austinfriars, merchant, first div. of 1s. 1d.; on the 18th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. Pace, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, merchant, first div. of 11d.; on the 18th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. Arnett, St. Dunstan's-hill, custom-house agent, first div. of 2s. 2d.; on the 18th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—R. Lane, Lisson-grove North, corn-dealer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; on the 18th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—G. Bauckham, Gravesend and Barking, boatbuilder, first div. of 20s.; on the 18th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—S. Bauckham, Gravesend and Barking, boatbuilder, first div. of 20s.; on the 18th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 5th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

MURIEL, GEORGE FREDERICK, Brighton, chemist.

BANKRUPTCY.

ENDE, PETER VAN DEN, Strand, Kent, woolstapler, February 1, March 1: solicitor, Mr. Wood, Falcon-street.

GOLDEN, LIONEL PRAGER, King-street, Holborn, importer of watches, February 4, March 4: solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Golden-square.

JOHNS, FREDERICK GEORGE, New-yard, Great Queen-street, medical fixture dealer, February 1, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

LEMMON, JAMES, Norwich, printer, January 28, February 27: solicitors, Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, Norwich.

BELL, JAMES, Leyburn, Yorkshire, draper, February 7 and 28: solicitors, Mr. Robinson, Leyburn; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

BLAIN, JOHN, Liverpool, stationer, February 3 and 25: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Liverpool.

CATTON, WILLIAM HENRY and CHARLES, Milnsbridge, Yorkshire, dyers, February 4 and 24: solicitors, Mr. Higham, Brighouse; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

LOOOCK, THOMAS, jun., Weston-super-Mare, builder, February 3, March 3: solicitor, Mr. Nalder, Bristol.

RAWLING, JOSEPH, Selby, Yorkshire, shoemaker, February 4 and 24: solicitors, Mr. Hawdon, Selby; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

ROBINSON, JAMES, Stanwick, Cumberland, cattle dealer, February 5, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Bendie, Son, and Wright, Carlisle; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WALKER, WESTLY, Preston, Lancashire, chemist, January 28, February 18: solicitor, Mr. Blackburn, Preston.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ARTHUR, D., Bonhill, linen printer, February 6.

SMART, J., Edinburgh, fisher, January 24, February 4.

DIVIDENDS.

Maudes, Jones, and Aspin, Northfleet, Kent, Portland cement manufacturers, first div. of 6d., on Thursday, January 23, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—J. O. Fuller, St. James's-street, and Breatham, Surrey, wine merchant, second div. of 44d., on Thursday, Jan. 23, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 20.

The show of samples of Wheat from our neighbouring counties this morning was small, and the condition being rather better, it sold readily to the millers, though without improvement in price. Foreign white wheat met with buyers, but red neglected at our previous quotations. Flour very dull. Barley went off pretty readily without change in value. New Beans and white Peas 1s. lower. Our supply of Oats was principally from Ireland, and though not large, the sale was slow at barely last Monday's prices. Linseed and Cakes unaltered. Clover-seeds firm but little doing yet.

WHEAT, AVERAGE FOR JAN. 11. Wheat 38s. 1d. Barley 22 4 Oats 17 12 Rye 23 1 Beans 26 9 Peas 27 10

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat 39s. 1d. Barley 23 8 Oats 17 1 Rye 24 3 Beans 27 7 Peas 28 3

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantrig	42 to 49
Essex, Suffolk, and		Anhalt and Marks ..	36 .. 40
Kent, Red (new) 36 to 42		Ditto White	37 .. 42
Ditto White	38 .. 48	Pomeranian red	38 .. 42
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rosstock	42 .. 46
Yorkshire, Red	33 .. 38	Danish, Holstein, and	
Northumberland	33 .. 38	Friesland	32 .. 36
Scotch, White	33 .. 38	Peterborough, Arch-	
Ditto Red	34 .. 37	angel and Riga	33 .. 36
Devon, and Somerset,		Polish Odessa	34 .. 39
Red	— .. —	Marianopol and Ber-	
Ditto White	— .. —	dianski	35 .. 38
Rye	23 .. 25	Taganrog	34 .. 38
Barley	21 .. 24	Brabant and French ..	35 .. 42
Scotch	24 .. 26	Ditto White	36 .. 42
Angus	— .. —	Salonica	32 .. 34
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Egyptian	24 .. 26
Pale	47 .. 51	Rye	20 .. 22
Peas, Grey	23 .. 24	Barley—	
Maple	28 .. 30	Wismar and Rosstock ..	19 .. 22
White	23 .. 24	Danish	19 .. 23
Boilers	26 .. 27	Seal	20 .. 24
Beans, Large	21 .. 23	East Friesland	18 .. 20
Ticks	21 .. 23	Egyptian	16 .. 18
Harrow	23 .. 25	Danube	17 .. 19
Pigeon	25 .. 27	Peas, White	22 .. 23
Oats—		Boilers	24 .. 25
Lincoln and York feed 15 .. 16		Beans, Horse	20 .. 24
Do. Poland & Pot. 18 .. 20		Pigeon	20 .. 24
Berwick & Scotch 16 .. 19		Egyptian	21 .. 22
Scotch feed	15 .. 18	Oats—	
Irish feed and black 15 .. 16		Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Fries-	
Ditto Potato	17 .. 19	land, feed and blk. 15 .. 16	
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 54	Do. thick and brew 16 .. 18	
Rapeseed, Essex, new	— .. —	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and	
£23 to £26 per last		Swedish	16 .. 18
Carraway Seed, Essex, new ..		Flour—	
26s. to 30s. per cwt.		U. S., per 196 lbs. ...	20 .. 23
Rape Cake, 24 lbs. to 25 per ton		Hamburg	20 .. 21
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s.		Dantrig and Stettin ..	20 .. 21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		French, per 280 lbs. ...	27 .. 29
Ship	26 .. 28		
Town	35 .. 37		

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 44d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 20.

From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably large, and of excellent quality. Although the weather was more favourable for slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers tolerably good, the Beef trade was in a very inactive state, at last week's prices. The extreme quotation for the best Scots was 3s. 8d. per 8lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. For the time of year, the number of Sheep was but moderate; yet the general quality of that stock was prime. The best old Downs commanded a steady sale, at in some instances, an advance in the current rates of 2d. per 8lbs.; yet the general top value of that breed was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. We were very scantily supplied with Calves, in which only a limited business was doing, at late currencies. Prime small Pigs moved off steadily, at full prices. In other qualities of Pork next to nothing was doing.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (slaking the offal).

Beef 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. Veal 2s. 0d. to 3s. 10d. Mutton 3 4 .. 4 4 Pork 2 10 .. 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs. Friday ... 637 3,610 110 300 Monday .. 1,377 20,670 119 280

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 20.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass. Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d. Int. Mutton 2s. 10d. to 2s. 8d. Midding do 2 4 .. 3 6 Mid. ditto .. 2 10 .. 3 4 Prime large 2 8 .. 3 10 Prime ditto 2 6 .. 3 8 Prime small 2 0 .. 3 4 Veal 2 8 .. 3 6 Large Pork 2 4 .. 3 6 Small Pork .. 2 8 .. 4 0

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Of business in the past week we have scarcely anything new or interesting to report. There was no activity in the demand for any kind of Irish Butter. The transactions were limited, and prices nominal; Cork, 70s. to 84s.; Cork, 70s. to 81s.; Waterford, 69s. to 75s.; Limerick, 70s. to 76s.; Sligo and Tralee, 69s. to 70s. landed, and in proportion on board. The best foreign was in fair request at 92s. to 94s. Bacon was not freely nor largely dealt in at 40s. to 45s. for Irish, and Hambro' at 38s. to 40s. per cwt., according to quality. In Hams a little more was doing, at prices varying from about 50s. to 60s. per cwt.; and Lard at 46s. to 52s. for bladdered, and for kegs 40s. to 44s. per cwt.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 20.—Since our last we have had an exceedingly dull trade. The demand having been on the most limited scale, prices have receded 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Dorset, fine weekly, 86s. to 90s. per cwt.; do, middling and stale, 76s. to 80s.; Fresh, 7s. to 12s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Jan. 20.—Our market continues to be well supplied from the Continent and Coastwise, and though trade has been better the last week, it is only with a few fresh cargoes better prices have been made. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 100s. per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws, —s. to —s.; Scotch, 60s. to 70s.; Scotch Cues, 60s. to 65s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 60s. to 80s.; Rhensish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 60s. to 65s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The advance lately established in prices of Linseed was steadily supported; and though the business actually done in Cloverseed was not extensive, full terms were asked for good qualities. Canaryseed moved off rather freely at previous prices. In Tares there was little doing.

BRITISH SEEDS. Linseed (per qr.) sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £8 0s. to £9 0s. Cow Grass (nominal) —s. to —s. Tares (per cwt.) new £25 to £27 old £4s. to £5s. Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 10s. to £4 15s. Mustard (per bush) white 5s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s. Coriander (per cwt.) 16s. to 24s. Canary (per quarter) new 46s. to 47s. fine 48s. to 50s. Tares, Winter, per bush 4s. 10d. to 4s. 16d.; Spring, nominal Carraway (per cwt.) new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s. Turnip, white (per bush) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s. Cloverseed, nominal.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 20.—Somewhat more business is doing in the Hop Market, and prices for fine samples have undergone a slight improvement.

Mid and East Kent 80s. to 150s. The Weald of Kent 70s. to 84s. Sussex Pockets 63s. to 75s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Jan. 18.—Hot-house Grapes and Pine-apples are both scarce, and consequently dearer. The supply of good desert Pears is also limited. Apples are sufficient for the demand. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful, and improving in quality. Nuts have scarcely altered since our last account. Forced Vegetables, of all kinds, are abundant and good. Sea-kale, Asparagus, and Rhubarb are excellent. French Beans are making their appearance. Carrots and Turnips are good in quality, and so are Potatoes. Lettuce and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. The best Mushrooms fetch 1s. 3d. per pottle. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Mignonette, Tulips, Double Primroses, Cinerarias, Chrysanthemums, and Roses, and the different kinds of spring bulbs.

TALLOW, MONDAY, JAN. 20.—During last week the imports and deliveries of Tallow were seasonably good; the former having amounted to 1,812, the latter, 3,364 casks. On the whole, the market to-day is steady, and late rates are well supported. P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. We have more inquiry for forward delivery. Town Tallow, 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. net cash; Rough Fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. Letters from St. Petersburg state that 1,000 casks had changed hands, for August, at 100 roubles.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day ...	Casks, 16,778	Casks, 10,601	Casks, 37,922	Casks, 42,442	Casks, 52,031
Price of Y. C. ...	51s. 9d. to 47s. 6d.	47s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.	41s. 6d. to 39s. 0d.	39s. 0d. to 37s. 3d.	37s. 3d. to 35s. 0d.
Delivery last week ...	2,105	2,014	2,720	2,289	2,364
Do. from 1st June ...	61,969	70,309	68,126	63,525	62,249
Arrived last week ...	285	1,795	2,637	2,779	1,812
Do. from 1st June ...	68,124	81,809	68,514	66,194	64,061
Price of Town ...	54s. 6d.	52s. 0d.	43s. 6d.	41s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Jan. 20.—The imports of Wool into London last week amounted to 4,983 bales. Of this quantity, 467 were from Van Diemen's Land, 771 from Port Phillip, 634 from the Cape of Good Hope, 284 from Alexandria, 438 from Odessa, 424 from Berdianski, 755 from Taganrog, 323 from Rio Janeiro, 205 from Belgium, and the rest from France, Italy, &c. The Wool market is steady for most descriptions.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—Scotch.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Laid Highland at late rates. White Highland is more inquired for. There has been rather more doing in crossed and Cheviot Wools, but holders have taken rather less money.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 3	10 0
White Highland do.	11 9	12 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.	11 3	12 6
Do., do., washed.	11 6	13 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.	12 6	14 6
Do., do., washed.	14 6	15 6
White Cheviot do., do.	22 6	28 0
Import for the week.	2 3/4	
Previously this year.	2 3/4	

Foreign.—There is a very good demand for most kinds of Wool, and late imports meet a ready sale as landed at full rates. Public sales of Wool are fixed for the 6th and 7th February, when about 2,000 bales, principally colonial and Cape Wool, will be offered for competition. Imports for the week. 33 bales. Previously this year. 3,463 bales.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

	At per load of 36 trusses.	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	48s. to 75s.	48s. to 75s.	48s. to 75s.	48s. to 75s.
Clover Hay	60s. 80s.	60s. 80s.	60s. 80s.	60s. 80s.
Straw	20s. 37s.	21s. 28s.	20s. 27s.	20s. 27s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4½d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 3s. 3d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 38s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per ton, £44; Spanish, £42; Sperm £35 to £38, bagged £33; South sea, £35 to £37; Seal, pale, £38 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £36; Cod, £39 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £20 6s.

METALS, LONDON, JAN. 20.

ENGLISH IRON. s.		FOREIGN STEEL. c.	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	5 10 5 15 0	Swedish keg	15 0 0
Nail rods	5 0 0 6 15 0	Ditto faggot	15 15 0
Hoops	7 5 0 7 15 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d.	
Sheets, singles ..	7 15 0 8 5 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts	per lb. 0 0 0
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 15 0 4 17 6	Tough cake, per ton ..	84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—3 15 0		Tile	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite	3 10 0	Old copper, s. per lb. ..	0 2 4
Pig in Wales ..	3 6 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f.	
Do. do. forge ..	2 5 2 10 0	South American, in bond	77 0 87 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	2 3 6—2 4 6	ENGLISH LEAD. g.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	5 10 0	Pig. per ton ..	17 10 18 0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet	18 10 19 0 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 15 0	Red lead	19 0 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 3 15 0	White ditto	34 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	6 0 0	Patent shot	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. A.	
Rails	4 17 6 5 2 6	Spanish, in bond 16 0 0 17 0 0	
Chairs	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. s.	
FOREIGN IRON. b.		Block, per cwt.	4 3 0
Swedish	11 10 12 0 0	Bar	4 4 0
CCND	17 10 0 0 0	Refined	4 9 0
PSI	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. A.	
Gourieff	0 0 0	Banca	4 5 4 6 6
Archangel	0 0 0	Straits	4 4 6 5 6

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto 2, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; d, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; e, ditto; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

PIMENTO has been sold at 5½ by private contract.
Rice remains steady.
Rum continues dull.
SALTPEPER has declined 3d. Refraction 5½ sold in a small public sale at 28s. Refraction 5½, 27s. 6d.
INDIGO.—12,600 chests are already declared for the next quarterly sale to commence 11th of February.
COTTON.—No sales reported.
Tallow remains at 37s. 6d.
In other articles no material alteration, but markets generally have worn a dull appearance to-day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER, 1-10, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; and 75, Chancery-lane.

HERR HEIER, PALETOT EMPORIUM
No. 37, POULTRY, near the Bank of England.

The Llama Paletot, in all sizes	from 1 10 0
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Gentlemen "particular in Dress" may with confidence rely on the Quality and Fashion of this Emporium being fully equal to the best West-end Houses, as all Garments are manufactured on the Premises, and none but the most talented Cutters and Workmen are employed.

Observe the Address—Herr Heier, 37, Poultry, the same side of the way as the Bank of England.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for every variety of single or double Rupture, the efficacy of which, in many thousands of cases, is too well known to need comment. It is applicable alike to male or female of any age, perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, inconvenience, or confinement; and will be sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps, or a Post-office Order, payable at the General Post Office. Address, **ALFRED BARKER, M.D.**, 48 Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home for consultation daily from Ten till One, and Four till Eight (Sunday excepted).

A great number of trusses have been left behind by patients cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. B. will be happy to give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

IMPORTANT AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a case of Scrotal Hernia."—John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon.

"We have witnessed the cure of three cases of Rupture by Dr. Barker's treatment, which confirms the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia."—Medical Journal.

"Your remedy has cured my rupture after everything else had failed. I have used violent exertions since, but there is no sign of its coming down."—Miss Symmonds, Bayswater.

LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS! &c.

MANY preparations for the Hair have been introduced to the public, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as **MISS DEAN'S CRINELINE**. It is guaranteed to produce WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEBROWS, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by **MISS DEAN**, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crineline for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Crineline."—Mr. Grey, Easton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Crineline, says: "It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find **MISS DEAN'S ABSORBENT** the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post free on receipt of fourteen postage stamps, by **MISS DEAN**, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT FIT FOR.

"See yourself as others see you."—Burns.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of TESTIMONIALS from all classes—Philosophers, Peers, Literary Persons, and Divines of every denomination, have been received by the **ORIGINAL GRAPHIOLOGIST**, who continues to give her novel and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, filling the four pages of a sheet of paper. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age (enclosing fifteen postage stamps), to **MISS GRAHAM**, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected.

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"A charming little book."—Daily News.
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HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attack is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guineas Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on **MEDICAL GALVANISM**, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, ischialgia, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES

having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Recipes, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosate hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s. patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I could never have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident,—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; there-

fore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your Drops a trial; and, fortunate for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rollins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds, and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"**WILLIAM MATTHEWS.**"

"Holt, near Wimbourn, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops.

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"**STEPHEN CUIL.**"

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Chancery-lane; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnat n, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 239, Strand, Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.

THESE valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure gum, which, by relieving the irritation in the air-passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and all other affections of the chest and lungs.

15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

G. RICHARDS.

Great Grimsby, Oct. 10th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.

MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick, Brothers, Garlick-hill, London.

39, Curtain-road, Sept 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers,

J. GIBBS.

3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick, Garlick-hill.

F. FRANKS.

Prepared and sold wholesale by **WARRICK BROTHERS**, London and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price, 1s. 1½d. per box, with directions.

Also, Proprietors of the
ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBE LOZENGES.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY,
corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.

The PROUD PRE-EMINENCE obtained by this ESTABLISHMENT in the sale of TEA, COFFEE, and ARTICLES of COLONIAL PRODUCE, is a satisfactory proof that our endeavour to obtain public patronage has been successful. The PRINCIPLE on which it has been conducted is fully appreciated; and the system of purchasing none but the best Breaks of TEA, the finest growths of COFFEE, and other genuine articles connected with the trade, and selling them at a mere commission on the cost, has been universally approved.

The position we occupy as TEA and COFFEE MERCHANTS, and Importers of Colonial Produce, is infinitely more favourable to the requirements of Families than that of the mere Tea Dealer alone; we have made no pretensions which have not been fulfilled. This concern was opened to supply the Public with the very best Tea, and the produce of our colonies, at the very lowest prices; we have succeeded in obtaining recognition of which we are proud, and it is our determination to lose no opportunity, and spare no exertion to maintain for our ESTABLISHMENT the reputation it has obtained as being the Best and Cheapest in the Kingdom. On all original Tea packages of 80 lbs. weight, we shall still allow the overweight of two pounds and on every 40 lbs., an overweight of one pound.

Our quotations will prove that OUR TERMS ARE LOWER than other Establishments, whilst for RICHNESS of FLAVOUR, STRENGTH, and PURITY, our Teas will be found all that the most fastidious can require.

BLACK TEAS.

	s. d.		s. d.
Strong Congou, Souchong	3 2	The best black Tea imported	4 4
Kind		The best Lapsang Souchong	4 4
Fine Congou, Pekoe flavoured	3 6	The best Assam Souchong	4 4
Finest Congou imported	4 0		

GREEN TEAS.

The best Gunpowder Tea	5 8	Mid. to good	3 10 to 4 2
The best Ouchala	5 8	Mid. to ordinary	3 4 to 3 6
The best Hyson	5 8	Hyson, superfine	5 0
Gunpowder, very fine	5 0	Hyson, very choice	4 0 to 4 4
Fine bright	4 8	Hyson, fine	3 8

COFFEE.

The great advance on low inferior Coffees does not affect us or our customers. We are well known as purveyors of good Coffee only. The berry prepared on the most scientific principle, and possessing that DELICIOUS AROMA only to be found in the GENUINE ARTICLE, must commend itself to all large consumers and families generally.

	s. d.
Roasted Plantation, fine	1 1
Ditto, finest	1 2
Java, fine	1 3
Costa Rica, finest	1 4
Mocha, fine	1 4
Choicest Old Mocha	1 6

(usually charged 1s. 8d. to 2s.)

PHILLIPS and CO., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association, No. 8.

PURE COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.

"In consequence of the many spurious admixtures packed in canisters under the name of Patent Coffee, the medical profession of London think it just to caution the public against them, and recommend all persons whose object it is to obtain genuine coffee, to buy Snowden and Co.'s Patent Purified Coffee Nibs for Invalids, and grind it themselves. They may then depend on obtaining, not only a genuine article, but purified from all irritating fibre, which renders coffee objectionable to many who otherwise would enjoy that luxurious beverage."—See Testimonial of Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, Bloomsbury-square, London.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS, for Invalids.

Her Majesty has granted to ROBERT SNOWDEN and CO., of the CITY-ROAD and EAST-ROAD, LONDON, her Royal Letters Patent for Roasting Coffee in Porcelain Enamelled Cylinders, and PURIFYING the BERRY from all the internal FIBRE which encloses the heart of the bean.

These cylinders having a glazed surface, are as clean and pure as a dinner-plate; the Coffee cannot be burnt, or imbibe any metallic flavour during the process of roasting, as is always the case, in a more or less degree, with coffee roasted in the common iron cylinders. After the Coffee is roasted, it passes through our PATENT PURIFYING MACHINE, which entirely removes all woody and fibrous particles from the heart of the berry—it is the presence of this fibre in all other coffee which renders it so irritating to persons of weak digestion, an evil which is entirely obviated by the use of Snowden's Purified Invalid Coffee. The fibre may be seen by any lady who will take the trouble to break the coffee berry, and examine it. From the Purifying Machine, it passes into our Steam Grinding Mills, and, while warm, and containing all the natural AROMA of the BERRY, is packed under our own immediate inspection, in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, labelled "Snowden and Co." for the use of those families who do not grind their own. Price 2s. per lb.

Some Families prefer to use their own mills, and for the convenience of such, we pack also in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, at 2s. per lb., the Purified Coffee nibs.

Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness may, therefore, depend upon having an article much purer than they can buy at any other house, as Snowden's patent (a copy of which may be seen at their Warehouse), excludes all others from the right of PURIFYING COFFEE on their principle.

Since our Patent was granted, Canister Packed Coffee has become an important trade, and numerous Canister Coffee Packers have started under the name of Patent; but with one exception, and that only refers to Roasting, there is no other Patent Canister Coffee in existence. We make this statement, and defy contradiction. Invalids and persons of weak digestion are, therefore, solicited to ask for Snowden's Purified Coffee for Invalids.

To be had of the Patentees, City-road and East-road, London, and of their appointed Agents, in most of the principal towns; where such Agents are not, it may easily be had by inquiry, or letter containing a remittance, to the Patentees, SNOWDEN and COMPANY, CITY-ROAD AND EAST-ROAD, LONDON.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE has now been established nearly sixty years, and can be confidently recommended to both rich and poor as a perfectly safe and agreeable REMEDY FOR INFANTS. It is a pleasant and efficacious carminative, affording instant relief in, and effectually removing, those alarming and numerous complaints to which infants are liable, as affections of the bowels, flatulency, difficult teething, the thrush or frog, convulsions, rickets, &c.; it is an admirable assistant to Nature during the progress of the hooping cough, measles, the cow-pox or vaccine inoculation, and is so perfectly innocent that it may be given with the greatest safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer cordial (!)—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic—but a veritable preservative of infants. Mothers would do well in always having this valuable medicine in the nursery. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is highly recommended by the faculty. Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles of 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by all druggists and medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "Atkinson and Barker," on the Government stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 14 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Tea Spoons, per dozen	18s.	33s.	36s.
Dessert Forks " "	30s.	54s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons " "	30s.	56s.	62s.
Table Forks " "	40s.	65s.	75s.
Table Spoons " "	40s.	70s.	75s.

Tea and Coffee sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL, NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Threaded Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	12s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert ditto ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto ditto ditto	5s.	11s.	12s.

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